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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2529

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25 November 1981

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2529

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## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

SHIPPING DIFFICULTIES--Bulawayo, November 5--A Nigerian businessman has bought 30,000 Zimbabwe dollars' (42,000 U.S.) worth of hardware here but says he is stuck for a way to ship it home. M.I.T. Aroboto, who has his own company in the West African state, told the Bulawayo chronicle that he could not send the spades, shovels and other building materials home via South Africa because Nigerian customs would not accept them. "I cannot send them via Maputo because there is no ship that travels to Nigeria from Mozambique", he said. An official of the supplier company said Mr Aroboto's problem illustrated the difficulties that lack of transport was posing for Zimbabwean businesses trying to shift their focus from South Africa to Black Africa in keeping with Government policy. "There are lots of items that can be exported to Nigeria", the official said. "Prime Minister (Robert) Mugabe said we should look to the north. Now we have found markets but don't know how to get the goods there". He suggested an air freight service be set up between Zimbabwe, with its relatively well-developed manufacturing sector, and Nigeria, with its millions of dollars in oil revenues to spend. [Text]  
[Paris AFRICA AFP in English 6 Nov 81 1 25]

CSO: 4700/276



YOUNG PEOPLE'S MORES, MARRIAGE HABITS SURVEYED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Jose C. Cunha: "Society Without Grooms and An Excess of Polygamy"]

[Excerpts] The streets of our cities have lost one of their major natural attractions. It is not enough for them to be clean and illuminated; it is not enough for them to be draped in flags on national holidays. It is essential that our youth, our student, working and struggling youth should enrich the city.

Where are the young couples in this society? Why don't they show up in the streets hand in hand?

Ah! The problem is different, it is deep, it is difficult to solve. But it is not impossible to do so.

As we know, it is not easy, nowadays, for a young fellow to obtain the authorization of his girlfriend's parents to go out together; there are economic reasons militating against it. He has no housing, no furniture, no stability in life, because he is in the military, he is a student, etc.

In reference to those young people who work, we believe it is unfair for them to be affected by these situations, sometimes for years at a time.

Young people work, they have their savings, but there is no stove, there is no refrigerator, there are no dishes. The time has come to take another step in life, and there is no solution.

We believe that this explains why our young people don't go out acting as young lovers do. Yes, young people are in love, but they are in love in apartments, in invisible places, in cars, etc. And the proof that there is love around is in pregnancies, in the pregnant women we see in the streets and in the innumerable weddings that take place without previous announcement. From simple young love, we go to marriage, often because parents impose it on the young couple.



On the other hand, we find that many young girls increasingly are turning their sights toward an easier situation. They fall in love with those who have houses, cars, furniture, etc., or at least have the possibility of acquiring them.

Here we have the reason, therefore, for the lack of grooms and the excess of polygamy. We believe that with a little effort, we could begin to turn this situation around. We could start by establishing a law on housing, in which young people would have priority in getting it. We could set up bank loans to help toward the large investments that become necessary. It may not even be so difficult to lower the price of furniture, using our own raw materials; the furniture which does not even exist today, or, when it does, leaves a lot to be desired, both in price and in quality.

CSO: 4742/72

## ACYL ASKS NATION NOT BE MADE SCAPEGOAT OF ANTI-LIBYAN FEELING

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3351, 19 Oct 81 pp 2442-2443

[Article by Alex Rondos: "Appeal to US over 'Scapegoat' Chad"]

[Text]

AN APPEAL that Chad should not be made the scapegoat of United States opposition to Libya has been made in New York by Ahmat Acyl, the Foreign Minister of Chad's Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT). This follows a hardening of the US attitude towards Libya and a promise that the delivery of military assistance to "friends" in the region — notably Sudan and Egypt — would be accelerated.

Addressing a news conference at the United Nations, Ahmat Acyl said he hoped that "any difference between the US and Libya may be settled outside of Chad and without involving Chad as a scapegoat," adding that the GUNT believes that the "US should not attach too much importance to the Libyan presence in Chad and not use it at any rate, to disturb the relationship between the US and Chad."

The tension on the Sudan-Chad frontier has increased considerably in the last few weeks, being aggravated by the assassination of President Sadat. The Sudanese have alleged that Libyan aircraft have been crossing into their airspace bombing villages close to the boundary with Chad and that Libyan troops may have crossed the frontier and suborned some of the local population. According to the few reports

trickling through from the frontier area there is evidence of aerial attacks just within Sudan.

The attacks came shortly after a series of engagements between GUNT forces, the backbone of which was composed of Libyan troops deployed to the fragile eastern regions, and Hissen Habre's followers, who are operating in Eastern Chad but largely based in Sudan.

Ahmat Acyl has claimed that the GUNT forces were "victims of aggression on the part of Sudan when Chadian dissidents supported by regular Sudanese troops infiltrated Chadian territory". He stated, though, that the area was now under government control.

The frontier has now become so porous that it is perfectly possible that Libyan troops may have crossed into Sudan and that their aircraft may have bombed villages. While the GUNT forces try to establish relative order in eastern Chad, traditionally a centre of support for Habre, his sympathisers as well as those affected by the fighting, have fled across the frontier.

President Nimeiri has now said that the US will defend his government against an attack by Libya and that Sudanese forces will take part in joint military exercises with Egyptian and US forces. The source

of any such attack would be from Chad. Mr. Alexander Haig, the US Secretary of State, has, however, moved rapidly to try to clarify the Sudanese President's claims. He made it clear that the US would not defend Sudan against an attack from Libya but that deliveries of military equipment to the area would be speeded up in order to meet "urgent needs". A team of US military personnel will follow this equipment, though it has been emphasised that their stay will be temporary to familiarise the Sudanese with the equipment.

Among Chad's neighbours and in Washington, Ahmat Acyl's appeal that Chad should not become the scapegoat of anti-Libyan sentiment will raise a number of questions. The principal one concerns the very nature of the Libyan role in Chad, and therefore the Libyan desire to withdraw from Chad. There is little doubt that the success claimed by the GUNT in Eastern Chad is due solely to the support offered by Libya. It is claimed that some 10,000 Libyan troops were involved in the operation — though this may be a little far fetched — and that they have now contributed to the government's complete control that it claims to have over Abeche, Biltine, Guereda, Iriba and neighbouring areas. It has also been reported that there is a Libyan garrison of over 2,000 men at Am-Timan, in the Salamat, in south-eastern Chad, near the border with the Central African Republic.

The Sudanese logic — and by extension that of its backers — argues that while Libyans are present in Chad, and therefore

a potential threat, the Chadian dissidents, namely Habre, should be supported. The GUNT view is that since the Sudanese are supporting dissident incursions into Chad and are capable of creating considerable disorder, the timetable of Libyan withdrawal has to be postponed. "Libyan troops will remain in Chad as long as we are threatened by the Egyptian-Sudanese coalition on our eastern frontier," Ahmat Acyl said recently.

This rather tortuous and muddled causality gives free reign to either side. But it is difficult to envisage a Libyan withdrawal in the near future, because of its present military obligation in the east, and because it has now committed itself to the training and financing of Chad's proposed Integrated National Army. Reports from Yaounde claim that Libya will train 2,000 men annually for the next five years and help set up the organisation of the Chadian army, under an agreement reached between N'Djamena and Tripoli.

If Paris had hoped that President Goukhouni Weddei would announce a timetable of Libyan withdrawal from Chad after his visit to Paris, then the French Government has been disappointed. And no doubt it will shortly make its disappointment clear. For other African states, the prospect of continued Libyan presence in Chad will meet with disapproval. But, if as it seems likely, the withdrawal will be much more delayed than expected, then some of the threats issued concerning attendance at the next OAU summit in Tripoli may have to be reconsidered.

## BRIEFS

FRENCH ARMS FOR GUNT--Paris, October 27--France today confirmed reports that it was sending arms to the Transitional Chadian Government but refused to indicate when the arms deliveries began and what type of weapons were being sent. A Foreign Ministry spokesman reiterated that France supported an Organization of African Unity (OAU) call that an inter-African peace-keeping force be sent to Chad, and that Paris supported the Transitional Government (GUNT) of President Goukouni Weddeye. "It is in this double context that France's logistical support to the GUNT must be situated," the spokesman said. This support was strengthened by President Goukouni's recent visit to Paris. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 27 Oct 81 p 21]

RECONSTRUCTION APPEAL--Paris, October 26--Three French Christian groups today made an urgent appeal for aid in the work of reconstruction in Chad. The French Protestant Federation, the Ecumenical Aid Service and the Protestant Missionary Service called on all Protestants in France to collect "as rapidly as possibly" funds to help set up a basic medical service in Chad and rebuild a church college destroyed during the civil war. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 27 Oct 81 p 21]

CSO: 4700/274

## EQUATORIAL GUINEA

### BRIEFS

'RDLGE' ELECTIONS CALL--Dakar, Senegal, October 24--An opposition movement in exile from Equatorial Guinea has called for the general election scheduled for next year to be supervised by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) or by the United Nations. The call came in a press release issued here yesterday by Manuel Ruben Ndongo, leader of the Democratic Rally for the Liberation of Equatorial Guinea (RDLGE), a grouping which claims to represent four parties opposed to the current military regime in the ex-Spanish colony. Next year's presidential and legislative poll should be preceded by a preparatory period of "democratic opening", Mr Ndongo said. The ruling Military Council ought to make contact with all exile opposition elements with a view to organising the voting, he added. Mr Ndongo said a referendum for a new constitution, as proposed by the military regime, was unnecessary. The 1968 independence constitution could, if respected, produce real democracy in the country, he said. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 27 Oct 81 p 24]

CSO: 4700/274

## COMMENTARY EXAMINES PROBLEMS OF CHAD FORCE

AB171857 ACCRA Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 17 Nov 91

[KAB Addae commentary]

[Text] Recent reports from OAU sources indicate that the organization is feverishly marshalling efforts to fill the vacuum created in Chad by the departure of Libyan forces and for the next few days, the whole world will have its fingers crossed to see how the continental body will meet what may be described as the greatest challenge of its existence.

Already, by last Sunday, about 300 paratroopers from Zaire, one of the 6 countries that have volunteered the estimated 6,000 member peace-keeping force, were reported to have arrived in Chad.

If the OAU succeeds in this enterprise, it will be a deserving feather in its cap. On the other hand, should the organization fail, the dangers that this might pose are enormous. For instance, just as Libya was reported to have completed its troop pullout, the commander of her forces in Chad announced that forces of rebel Defense Minister Hissein Habre are taking advantage of the vacuum to capture three towns in Eastern Chad.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Ahmat Acyl's pretensions to power are still to be reckoned with. Whatever the final outcome of the exercise, the entry into Chad of Libyan forces and their more or less forced withdrawal will provide valuable lessons for Africa, whose countries are often the object of military conflicts arising mainly from border disputes and internal civil wars.

It is recalled that the pullout call on Libya was made by Chad President Goukouni Queddei on the eve of the Franco-African summit which opened in Paris on 3 November. The Chad president's request itself was occasioned by French President Mitterrand's support for an African force, with the French pledging to provide logistic support such as transport to convey the troops.

But the flexibility of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in ordering the forces in Chad to begin an immediate withdrawal is a remarkable change of heart. It will be recalled that the decision of the OAU at its last summit in Kenya to hold the next year's meeting in Tripoli nearly broke the organization up. During and after the conference, views have been expressed showing that the decision to go to Libya is not a popular one, with some countries actually threatening to boycott the summit. The president of Ghana, Dr Limann, said on his arrival from the summit that Ghana would not attend. This might be described as too severe a stand, given especially Ghana's important contribution to the birth and nurturing of the OAU. For subsequent events show that

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi now wants the OAU to accept him as one who did not come to destroy the organization but to build it.

But what about the actual task for the force in Chad, where whether Nigeria's 2,000 troops, Senegal's 1,500 and the rest will meet the challenge posed by Libya's sudden withdrawal remains to be seen.

In this connection, one is dismayed by the dispute already processing among the countries contributing troops for the operation. Nigeria has announced its opposition to the holding of yet another summit meeting on the force and says her contingent will not be dispatched until the disputed meeting is held. In fact, Nigeria is boycotting this summit, saying it is unnecessary and it is not in keeping with the urgency of the situation.

One only hopes that all this bickering does not herald another dismal failure of the OAU.

CSO: 4700/275



## BRIEFS

WEST GERMAN GRANTS--Ghana and West Germany today signed five agreements in Accra under which the German Government is providing Ghana with loans and grants totaling DM 49 million for development projects in the country. The minister of finance and economic planning, Dr Benneh, and West German Ambassador to Ghana Dr Fischer signed for their governments. [AB111925 Accra Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 11 Nov 81]

ECONOMIC AID AGREEMENTS SIGNED--The governments of Ghana and Canada today signed two separate agreements and an exchange of letters. The agreements make available to Ghana a total of 23.9 million cedis. The first agreement is the renewal of the General Development Cooperation Agreement signed by both countries in 1963. The agreement, which replaces a former one, laid more emphasis on the desire of the two governments to develop and promote a program of development cooperation in line with the present objectives of Ghana's socioeconomic development. The second agreement makes available to Ghana a Canadian loan of 3 million Canadian dollars, equivalent to about 6.9 million cedis. The loan, which is interest free and repayable over 50 years, including a 10-year grace period, is to be utilized by the Volta River Authority. The money will be used to establish a staff training program for the Volta River Authority, which is to produce a team of highly qualified personnel to maintain existing and future hydro-power installations in the country. The letters of exchange extends a grant of 7.4 million Canadian dollars, which is equivalent to 17 million cedis, to Ghana. This is to be used to increase the operational reliability of urban and rural water supplies to the northern and upper regions. [Excerpts] [AB171643 Accra Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 17 Nov 81]

NIGERIAN CREDIT ON OIL PURCHASES--Nigeria has introduced a 120-day credit facility to Ghana and other Ecowas nations which buy crude oil from her. This new arrangement is an alternative to other countries which can pay for their crude oil imports on 30-days credit and thus enjoy a discount of \$1.50. This was disclosed by the minister of fuel and power, Mr Wulff-tagoe, in an interview with a GBC correspondent in Accra in connection with the recent visit to Ghana by the chairman of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, Horatio Agadeh. Mr Wulff-tagoe explained that before the introduction of this new arrangement Ghana was enjoying 90-day credit facility for crude oil imports from Nigeria and not 180-day credit facility. He said the 120-day credit facility took effect just before the recent OPEC meeting in Geneva. The minister extended the government's gratitude to Nigeria for the new concession. Mr Wulff-tagoe said, however, that the 180-day credit facility would be a better arrangement for any country which imports crude oil because the cost in relations to the economy is quite big and Ghana will welcome a further liberalization of the terms. On oil exploration, he said the tempo has increased, five new companies are currently



negotiating for concessions in oil exploration in Ghana. Mr Wulff-tagoe stated that the visit of Mr Agadeh to Ghana was invaluable because the government was planning a similar visit to Nigeria to rearrange crude oil supplies for next year. [Text]  
[AB091935 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/275

## BRIEFS

END ASKED TO ONE-PARTY SYSTEM--Monrovia, 4 Nov (AFP)--A group calling itself the concerned citizens of the Republic of Guinea has called for the immediate abolition of the one-party system there which has failed to justify its existence and is responsible for the slow socio-economic and political development of Guinea, the INDEPENDENT DAILY OBSERVER newspaper reported here today. The spokesman of the group, comprising some 200 guineans in Liberia, the Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone and France, 30-year-old teacher and journalist Cheik Mohamed Kone, said a multi-party democracy was the only road to speedy and efficient reconstruction of Guinea in the interest of all citizens. He accused the ruling Ginean Democratic Party (PDG) of having made relatively little progress in President Sekou Toure's 22 years of administration, keeping Guinea in a primitive stage of development among other African states. The time has come for all Guineans who love their country to speak out before it is too late, and we hope President Toure would take our call in good faith, Mr Kone told the observer. The group also accused President Toure's administration of corruption, nepotism, widespread human rights violations and neo-colonialism, which resulted in only 15 percent of the population enjoying the nation's wealth. Guinean Ambassador to Liberia Moussa Cisse dismissed the group's allegations as anti-Guinean propaganda and said they did not reflect any reality in Guinea. [Text] [AB041303 Paris AFP in English 1223 GMT 4 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/275

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE DONATION--The Portuguese Government has decided to donate 58 tons of canned sardines to the people of Guinea-Bissau. This donation has already been loaded on the ship "Cabo Bojador" and should be arriving shortly at the port of Bissau. Meanwhile, the arrival of another 15-ton donation of this product by Portugal is also being awaited in Bissau very soon. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 24 Oct 81 p 2]

BULGARIAN TRADE UNION TRAINING--A delegation from the National Union of Guinean Workers has left for Bulgaria, where it will attend a 10-month trade union training course. Members of the delegation are comrades Miguel Carvalho de Alvarenga and Gabriel Gomes, members of the trade union committees of the state committee of Bissau and of the Navy respectively. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 24 Oct 81 p 2]

VISIT TO PANAMA PLANNED--The chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Nino Vieira, was officially invited to visit Panama, Comrade Victor Saude Maria, minister of foreign affairs, said following his visit to that country, where he handed a message from Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira to the Panamanian chief of state, Aristides Royo. During Saude Maria's visit, Panamanian officials expressed an interest in receiving more Guinea-Bissau students and in sending a delegation to our country to study the possibility of cooperation in the fishing field. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 28 Oct 81 p 1]

CUBAN COOPERATION STRENGTHENED--An agreement related to the limited abolition of entry visas between Cuba and Guinea-Bissau, and another cooperation agreement between the two ministries of foreign affairs were signed in Havana, the PRENSA LATINA is reported. The signing of these official documents coincided with the visit to Cuba by Comrade Victor Saude Maria, vice president of the Revolutionary Council and minister of foreign affairs, who held talks with local leaders, namely with Cuban Vice President Rafael Rodriguez. The cooperation between the two ministries includes various diplomatic and consular areas, especially the exchange of information on regulations and procedures for the granting of privileges and immunity as expressed in international law. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 21 Oct 81 p 1]

DELEGATION TO MOSCOW--The Republic of Guinea-Bissau is represented at the Soviet-African political-scientific conference in Moscow by Comrade Malan Bacai Sanha, chairman of the party and state committee in the Gabu region. This conference, under the slogan "For Peace and Social Progress," is attended by renowned scientists and both African and Soviet political and social personalities. The agenda of the conference covers a vast spectrum of problems of international actuality. The delegates are discussing the present political situation in the world, ways and means to contain the escalation of tensions, questions related to the relations between Africa and the USSR, besides exchanging opinions on the problems of the social and economic development of our planet. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 21 Oct 81 p 3]

FOREIGN MINISTER'S CUBAN VISIT--"The Cuban Government is more determined than ever to support Guinea-Bissau, and we expressed our satisfaction for the assistance it has provided to us. This is why I can state that the results of my official visit to Cuba have been quite positive," Minister of Foreign Affairs Victor Saude Maria said upon returning from his visit to that country. This visit had been planned since last January, but there had been no occasion to implement it. In the 3-hour meeting with President Fidel Castro, the talks centered on the problems of our cooperation and the situation in Africa. The head of our delegation also met with Vice President Carlos Rafael and with the minister of foreign affairs, with whom he discussed international issues and bilateral relations. "There was complete understanding of our political situation after 14 November and an agreement on all points," Saude Maria stressed. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 28 Oct 81 p 8]

COOPERATION WITH ALGERIA--Guinea-Bissau and Algeria have decided to reinforce cooperation in various fields, particularly between their financial institutions. The decision was made following the meetings held in the Algerian capital between the Algerian minister of finance, M'Hamed Yala and the minister-governor of the Guinea-Bissau National Bank, Victor Freire Monteiro. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 31 Oct 81 p 3]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRC--A delegation from the Ministry of Commerce, Fisheries and Artisans headed by secretary general Comrade Pedro Godinho Gomes has returned from the People's Republic of China where it negotiated with local authorities the export of cashews for next year through the People's Stores. Quantities and price will be discussed later. Comrade Godinho Gomes also said that he discussed with PRC authorities the possibility of the utilization by our government of an additional portion of the 30 million yuan (about 600 million pesos) intended for the construction of the Cantchungo hospital, the new soccer stadium, the rice project in Caboxanque and the bamboo artisanal project in Pluba. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 31 Oct 81 p 2]

DELEGATION TO LISBON--A delegation from the Ministry of Commerce, Fisheries and Artisans headed by secretary general Comrade Pedro Godinho Gomes and including comrades Armando Lobo de Pina, director general of the People's Stores and Viriato Cassama, an official from the People's Stores, visited Lisbon on its way back from the PRC, where it held talks with the Portuguese state secretary

for commerce, with the state secretariate for fisheries and with the institute for economic cooperation. It was decided in the course of the talks that commerce and fisheries delegations will visit Guinea-Bissau this year to study new areas of cooperation. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 31 Oct 81 p 2]

USSR FILM FESTIVAL--A week-long Soviet film festival will open in Bissau on Monday, 26 October. It will be inaugurated with a film on Russia during the civil war. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 24 Oct 81 p 8]

PORTUGUESE EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION--Comrade Maria Dulce Borges, director general for education at the Ministry of Education, left for Portugal, where she will hold talks with officials of the Ministry of Education, the department of international cooperation and the Gulbenkian Foundation. She will remain in Lisbon for approximately 15 days. Comrade Dulce Borges told our newspaper that she will contact directly the directorate general for higher education in order to obtain concrete support for technical assistance for the course to train secondary education teachers. In the field of cooperation, Comrade Dulce Borges will study with Portuguese entities the possibility of sending more teachers to Guinea-Bissau, as well as the granting of more scholarships for this school year. At the Gulbenkian Foundation, she will request books for the country's libraries. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 24 Oct 81 p 3]

CSO: 4742/72

## BRIEFS

CONTACT GROUP COMMENDED--The minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouko, has commended the five-nation contact group for the efforts so far put in trying to get Namibia free. Speaking at a press conference in his office today, the minister urged them to continue with their efforts so that Namibia could achieve her independence under the United Nations Resolution 435. On Western Sahara, the minister said that he was recently sent to the United Nations by the chairman of the OAU, His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, so that the United Nations could assist Africa to secure agreement on Western Sahara. On the problem of Chad, the minister said that the foreign affairs minister of nations that volunteered troops to Chad will meet in Lagos, Nigeria, on Thursday to discuss practical details of troops arrival in Chad and their requirements while there. [Text] [EA101946 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/250

SABRE RATTLING OF KAIZER MANTANZIMA HIT

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 30 Oct 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Mantanzima Echoes Master's Voice Again"]

[Text]

It was most unfortunate that in the course of his valedictory message in the company of his conspirators of Venda and Bophuthatswana the "President" of South Africa's district of Transkei, Kaizer Matanzima, took the opportunity to rattle his sabre at Lesotho and Prime Minister Dr. Leabua Jonathan. He also announced his intention to retire from an unsung political career.

Once and for all we want "President" Matanzima to know that Lesotho has not, and will not engineer any military attacks on South Africa or any part thereof. The Transkei is one such part of South Africa. All refugees in Lesotho are hosted strictly in terms of the Geneva convention relating to the Status of Refugees.

"President" Matanzima's speech was highly provocative, but it was part of the humstring song to the effect that South African refugees in Lesotho attack South Africa. Threats against Lesotho drive one to the conclusion that Matanzima wants to make use of the military pacts he has with South Africa against Lesotho.

It is also possible that the former Commander of the Rhodesian Selous Scouts has reported that he is now ready for action

against another African country.

We know that Matanzima is already being used by South Africa to fight against the Liberation Movement. He wants to use South Africa against Lesotho as part of the deal but South Africa will never attack this country. "President" Matanzima's words were full of sound and fury but signified nothing.

After a short spell of severing diplomatic relations with South Africa, as Mr. B. J. Vorster had rightly predicted, he belly crawled cap-in-hand to Cape Town — a feat that could only be achieved by Matanzima. The move to sever diplomatic relations with South Africa was rash and it made no impression on Africa because Matanzima is well known for his erratic political career. The belated and unconvincing suggestion that the "President" will retire from politics is part and parcel of his opportunities tendencies. He is now consulting his wife.

Although Chief Matanzima has deemed it meet to attack the Prime Minister of Lesotho, it is significant to observe that Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan has said nothing about Matanzima since 1976. He does not want to waste his breath on Matanzima who is politically incorrigible.



TOURISM SEEN AS THREAT TO ENVIRONMENT

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

TOURISM is being challenged as one of the major threats to environment and there are fears that unless control over it is exercised, grave damage to irreplaceable natural resources would result.

This was disclosed at a two-day workshop on tourism organised by Lesotho National Tourism Office (LNTO) for personnel of hotel enterprises and government officials directly or indirectly involved in development of tourism.

Tourism has been characterised as a destroyer of traditions and a cause of social decay and discord, its cultural value has always been questioned, as are its positive economic aspects.

One of the tasks of participants was to ad-

dress themselves to these problems and others related to tourism.

Participants exchanged ideas through discussions and recommended solutions to problems facing tourism industry.

Some of these problems discussed were that statistics relating to tourism was not easily available. It was also noted that the average Mosotho knew little about the country and that local farmers were not organised or motivated to supply hotels with locally produced food.

CSO: 4700/260



## BRIEFS

**FIREARMS, EXPLOSIVES DISCOVERED--**A number of firearms including AK 47 rifles, different kinds of explosives and 36 hand grenades were discovered in a home at Ha Mokhothu in Teyateyaneng, last week, according to police reports in Maseru. Several people in Teyateyaneng, Maseru and Leribe were detained for questioning following the incident. The police also confirmed that most of the detainees were students from Lerotholi Technical Institute (L.T.I.) and other schools. Recently, two students of the L.T.I., Lehlohonolo Masilo and Makalo Letseka died in a bomb explosion at Ha Mokhothu, Teyateyaneng, where several explosives and documents were found in a house in which they died. The police further reported that as a result of information obtained, they were intensifying their operations to round up all those suspected in connection with the Teyateyaneng incidents. Meanwhile, the Commissioner of Police, Major General S.R. Matela, has appealed to parents to warn their children to refrain from being used by terrorists in a dangerous game which has already claimed the lives of two young men. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 30 Oct 81 p 2]

**LANDMINE KILLS TWO--**Two members of Para-Military Unit (PMU) died and two others were injured in a landmine trap at Makhunoane in the Butha-Buthe district near the South African border on Wednesday. When we went to the press the names of the deceased were still withheld until their next of kin were informed. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 30 Oct 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/260

## BRIEFS

**MARITIME MEETING**--Liberia has failed to get a seat in category A during the inter-governmental maritime consultative organization meeting in London. She has, however, maintained her seat in category C. The Liberia News Agency reported yesterday that after three unsuccessful ballotings to capture the maximum votes required, Liberia was only elected in the fourth round receiving the required number of votes to retain her seat in category C. The main reason given for Liberia's failure to get in category A has been the developed nations wanted to make room for Greece while the Group of 77 nations backed Liberia. Although Liberia has the largest ship tonnage in the world, yet her efforts during the elections were defeated by the United Kingdom, Japan, the United States, Greece, Norway and the Soviet Union. Commenting on the results of the elections the head of the Liberian delegation, maritime commissioner Phillip T. Bowen, said it was one of those unusual elections where you have more candidates fighting for the same seat. Twenty countries contested for the 12 seats in category C. Liberia's argument during the meeting was said to be its annual contribution to the organization's budget. It said they should be made according to the size and wealth of the country or member nation and not based on the number of ships which sail under a country's flag. [Text] [AB160811 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 16 Nov 81]

**RICE PRICE INCREASE**--An increment in the retail price of rice per cup ranging from five to ten cents throughout the country has been approved by the People's Redemption Council, PRC. A Commerce Ministry release issued in Monrovia today said the retail price for a cup of rice in Montserrado County will now be 30 cents while the price in Bong and Cape Mount counties as well as the territories of (?Bommy and Doddy) would be 32 cents. According to the release quoted by the Liberian News Agency, rice will now sell for 33 and 34 cents per cup in Nimba and Lofa counties including parts of Grand Gedeh County depending on the location. In Sinoe and Maryland counties the price is marked off as 35 cents per cup. The recent increase in the retail price of cup of rice was the result of a request to government by the Liberian Marketing Association for a possible increase from 25 to 30 cents due to government recent decision to increase the price of a 100 pound bag of rice from \$20 to \$24, thereby cutting its subsidy to the consumers. In a letter to Commerce Minister A. Summer Jones conveying the council's approval, the head of state commander in chief Doe has called on the consuming public to take due note of the new price increase and act accordingly. [Text] [AB091659 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 9 Nov 81]

# FISEMA CONGRESS HELD IN ANTANANARIVO

## Workers Unity Discussed

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 26 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Antananarivo--In Antananarivo yesterday, the sixth FISEMA [Malagasy Federation of Trade Unions] congress opened at the Railway Employees Club, coinciding with the date of the 25th anniversary of the formation of that Malagasy trade union organization in 1956. It should be recalled that some 400 delegates from all over the island, representing 40,000 members, will join together at the congress to discuss the topic "trade union action for the strengthening of worker unity in order to pursue the revolutionary struggle for economic and social progress."

Attending the opening session was a delegation from the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) (220 million members in the world and with which the Malagasy FISEMA is affiliated), headed by its secretary general, Ibrahim Zakaria, a delegation from the Central Committee of Soviet Trade Unions, headed by Comrade Kourzine, vice president, a delegation from the Central Committee of Hungarian Trade Unions, made up of three members and headed by its vice president, Palotai. Also attending were Gilbert Julis, member of the National Executive Committee of the French CGT [General Confederation of Labor], and Comrade Sautron, secretary of the General Confederation of Labor of Reunion. Other delegations are expected in Antananarivo on the occasion of this sixth congress of FISEMA.

After the traditional opening address pronounced by Comrade Ralambotahiana, president of FISEMA, different messages of support and greetings from various national unions were read, including SEREMA-AREMA [expansion unknown]-Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution, represented by Voantio Tsifanahy from the National Fair, and Ratsimiebo Henri, member of the Constituent Central Committee, the FMM [Malagasy Workers Federation], represented by Rasolondrainibe, member of the National Bureau, SYMPIMITO/MONIMO [expansion unknown]-National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar, FISEMARE/AKFM/KDRSM [Union of Revolutionary Malagasy Workers/Congress Party for Malagasy Independence/Democratic Committee To Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution], and SECES [expansion unknown].

It should be noted that there is a memorandum of understanding between FISEMA, the FMM and SEREMA. The solemn closing of this sixth FISEMA congress will take place tomorrow, Sunday, at 1500 hours, at the Railway Employees Club.

## Suggestions for Recovery

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 15 Oct 81 pp 1-2

[Text] "For trade union cooperation, in order to rally the strength of workers behind the revolution so that they will aid economic and social development."

From 25 to 27 September, FISEMA held its sixth congress, which fit into the context of the celebration of its 25th anniversary and the 45th anniversary of the French CGT, of which it is the offspring.

In addition, the congress comes at a difficult time both nationally (unemployment, declining purchasing power, disorganization of the supply system, and so on) and internationally (crisis of the great capitalist powers (which sharpens the financial crisis and the crisis of means of world production)).

At the congress, FISEMA paid particular attention to these different problems, especially the economic sabotage perpetrated in order to discourage workers. The results of the sabotage were examined: the decision of enterprise owners to leave the country; delays in orders of raw materials and spare parts needed for the smooth operation of plants, which causes layoffs and drops in production, in addition to spending higher than receipts, so that workers are not paid; failure to respect laws governing labor laws (unjustified dismissal of trade union presidents and personnel representatives); conflicts between workers from different trade union or political organizations, caused in order to create a tense atmosphere within the enterprises, which in turn has an effect on production; changes in personnel, sudden changes in work methods.

"All of this sabotage," the sixth congress of FISEMA stated, "is aimed at destroying the Malagasy economy, the basis of the success of the revolution."

After this preliminary study, FISEMA turned to different topics based on the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution: "It is time to determine once again who should be members and the responsibilities of the Front." Concerning national unity: "Politicians and the people must realize that it is not easy to rectify the imbalanced development of regions resulting from colonization." The Front has a great duty to perform in seeking every possible means making it possible to strengthen national unity and the united nature of the Malagasy Government." Concerning democratic and trade union rights and dialog: "FISEMA demands that all trade union organizations enjoy the rights and privileges granted to unions affiliated with the organizations of the Front: representation of Malagasy workers in the ILO, the OAU, CNAPS [National Social Welfare Fund], OSTIE [expansion unknown], in union retraining, the possibility of using the RTM [Malagasy Radio and Television]," and so on.

The sixth FISEMA congress also made different suggestions for Madagascar's economic and social recovery.

11,464  
CSO: 4719/140

ANP PRESIDENT SAYS 1982 BUDGET ONE OF 'AUSTERITY'

Austerity Budget in 1982

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 13 Oct 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] It will be an "austerity budget." This is how Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, president of the National Popular Assembly (ANP), described the 1982 national budget as he officially opened the second regular session of the ANP for the year (12 October-3 December).

The simple but extremely important ceremony was attended by the head of the government, Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona, the chairman of the Military Committee for Development, Colonel Rabeony, the presiding magistrate of the High Constitutional Court, Tilahy Robert, numerous members of the Supreme Revolutionary Council (CSR) and ministers.

This session is important because of the very fact that it will enable deputies to look at the proposed 1982 budget.

Although we do not yet know the contents of the bill, President Andrianarahinjaka said, it definitely expresses our current problems and the ways chosen to solve them. Consequently, it is also certain that not all the aspirations of the people will be met.

Changes

In his preliminary report, he brought out the most important problems, particularly emphasizing the cattle rustling and the *dahalo* [terrorists], security in general, supply difficulties, the black market, and so on.

It is no longer the time to dwell on these difficulties, he said, but rather, to solve them. More than ever, it is the time to apply the phrases that we so often use: "relying on our own strength," "adapting to existing conditions," "using the means at hand," and so on. Actually, now is the time to change ways of thinking and working methods.

The president of the ANP explained that our current difficulties stem from our foreign exchange problems: Our foreign trade balance is out of kilter, as our exports no longer pay for our imports.



Decisions have been made, but it is above all a matter of emergency solutions that are not permanent. Among these decisions are the austerity measures, limits placed on the amount of currency that can be taken out of the country, the different agreements made with the IMF, and so on.

The president of the ANP also said that the impact of the world crisis on the Malagasy economy proves that our economy is still dependent on other countries.

#### Unsatisfactory

However, aside from the impact of that crisis on our economy, one can no longer deny that our agricultural production is not satisfactory, which causes difficulties in supplying edible oils, cotton and rice.

Giving a number of examples, President Andrianarahinjaka spoke of cotton. Its very low cost does not encourage farmers to produce, and yet, we spend our funds to import cotton to supply our industries.

With respect to oil, our refineries do not have enough raw materials and as a result, the little produced is sold at a very high cost on the black market: from 750 to 1,000 Malagasy francs per liter.

A few months ago, several tons of fertilizer were blocked at the ports of Toamasina and Mahajanga while farmers were waiting for it in order to produce better yields.

The Revolutionary Government has given each firaisana [canton] 1 million Malagasy francs to expand rice growing (20 hectares), but very few have carried out the operation because of the lack of land, equipment and irrigation problems, but also because of a lack of enthusiasm among the producers.

"These are only examples," Andrianarahinjaka said, "but one can derive lessons from them in order to face our difficulties. Those difficulties will disappear if every person is aware of his responsibilities and assumes them and if each individual is full of enthusiasm."

#### One Suggestion

The president of the ANP then turned to the dahalo and the cattle rustling.

Four faritany [higher administrative unit] are now infested with them and the people live in a state of terror. The forces of order have already made great efforts in the fight against the dahalo. Some fivondronana [villages] have set up mobile districts and the fokonolona [peasant unions] are fighting hard to defend their lives and property.

However, the most important thing is to prevent the dahalo from continuing to perpetrate their crimes.

One suggestion is made by the people of the four faritany involved: The Revolutionary Government should consider the fight against the dahalo as a "pacification" task and military camps should be set up in all the regions hit by the dahalo until security is fully restored. Training and equipment should be given to the

fokonolona so that they might defend themselves against the dahalo. The president of the ANP said that the acts of looting and terrorism by the dahalo were similar to acts aimed at destabilizing the government.

This suggestion was greatly applauded by the deputies.

It should be noted that before this budgetary session, the deputies will also study and pass other bills and statutes.

#### Lessons in ANP President's Speech

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 14 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Discussions were lively yesterday concerning the speech delivered by President Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarainjaka at the opening of the second regular session of the ANP in Tsimbazaza. The interest is easily understood because no one can remain indifferent to the impact of what is called the "austerity budget" on the daily life of the people. We all remember the very lively debate last year when the deputies studied the proposed 1981 budget. On that occasion, they did not fail to condemn the failure of certain government enterprises or companies, whose method of operation is in flagrant contradiction with the objective assigned for the establishment of a new society.

In his remarks, Andrianarainjaka did not conceal the fact that the different aspects of the socioeconomic difficulties facing the country can already be seen in the next budget, which will be discussed and passed by the deputies in the weeks to come. Considering this fact, austerity will be more pronounced next year and sacrifices even more proportionate to the difficulties, due to the austerity budget. But whatever the case, the essential fact is the determination of everyone to sincerely accept the measures imposed by the circumstances, however draconian they may appear, or risk further widening the gap separating the different social classes. This is the inequality widely condemned by the awareness campaigns waged by the revolutionary groups.

"What is most disappointing is to see that products completely made at home are so scarce. Such scarcities create problems. We believe that major efforts must be made in this direction and that improvements are possible if every person works with enthusiasm." These few passages from the speech by the president of the ANP do not allude to the dishonest acts of all kinds of profiteers who hoard basic commodities in order to encourage the black market, whose corollary is inflation and illegal price hikes.

Furthermore, within the framework of his working tour of the country, the head of the CSR, Monja Jaona, leader of the MONIMA [National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar], has followed the president of the ANP in condemning the dishonest tactics aimed at creating a psychology of shortages so as to perpetuate the black market, although there is no lack of prayers in our country, based on what he was able to observe during his tour. In Ampanihy, Monja Jaona urged the people to demonstrate vigilance in order to foil such sabotage, without forgetting to point out the exportation of cattle, forbidden by existing legislation. Such "exportation" is not unrelated to the rest of the cattle stealing that has been on the rise recently, along with banditry that has the people of the regions living in terror.

One must recognize the efforts of the public security officials and fokonolona authorities to put an end to this disturbing situation. Price inspectors and BMIE [expansion unknown] agents have also assumed their responsibilities in checking the profiteers who publicly practice illegal price hikes to the detriment of consumers. However, their efforts will be useless without the effective aid of government officials and all those concerned about the problems of "unimported" inflation and scarcities.

In view of the problems just enumerated, can solutions still be found to our problems? President Andrianarahinjaka already answered the question before the deputies in Tsimbazaza on Monday: "The difficulties will disappear if each person is aware of his responsibilities and assumes them and if every individual is full of enthusiasm." In conclusion, we would add: "Yes, our problems will find appropriate solutions if everyone accepts the austerity imposed by the circumstances without trying to satisfy his own selfish interests."

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CSO: 4719/141



## CHINESE TECHNICAL AIDES DECORATED FOR TRAINING EFFORTS

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 6 Oct 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Fifteen Chinese nationals who have completed their mission at the Toly Enterprise in Tulear were decorated Saturday morning at the Solimotel in Anosy at a ceremony presided over by Simon Pierre, minister of the Ministry of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform, who was accompanied by his close aides, headed by Secretary General Rabe Raphael and the secretary general of the MAE [expansion unknown]. Also attending the ceremony were the ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Madagascar, Sem Gan Yetao, and members of the management committee of the Toly Socialist Enterprise.

The chairman of the management committee emphasized the trust shown by the Revolutionary Government in this socialist enterprise and stressed the discipline and work put forth by the Chinese technical aides. It was they who were in charge of training the workers at the Toly Enterprise. For his part, Minister Simon Pierre recalled the contribution of the Chinese technicians to the mechanization of agriculture. It is the result of our "all-points" opening, he indicated, and of Chinese-Malagasy cooperation, a kind of aid that will enable us to do without aid. He then summarized the activities of the enterprise. Toly is still only beginning, but we are confident about its future, he said. Thanks to the aid of the Chinese, the Maintirano plant is already functional. Those in Farafangana and Ambatondrazaka will soon open their door. In order to recognize the efforts of the Chinese technical aides, the Revolutionary Government decided to present decorations to them, including: eight recipients of the National Order of Madagascar, with three officers and five chevaliers; and eight recipients of the Order of Merit of Madagascar, with five officers and three chevaliers.

Minister Pierre then spoke of negotiations now underway with the National Import-Export Company of China, concerning the sending of a new team of technicians to Madagascar, and the purchase of equipment.

In a brief address, one of the Chinese technicians emphasized that the results yielded are the fruit of close cooperation between Malagasy and Chinese technicians.

The last speaker, Sem Gan Yetao, said that our two countries belong to the Third World and are still underdeveloped. Madagascar and China have a common past and it is completely normal that we should help one another and aspire to develop our cooperation. The 15 Chinese technical aides will return to their country tomorrow, happy to have accomplished their task at the Toly Enterprise in Tulear.

READER REGRETS UNDER-UTILIZATION OF CADRE

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 577, 1 Nov 81 p 50

[Text] In an attempt to let off steam, I am putting together letters to form words, and words to form sentences. Sentences to denounce, criticize and probe--I don't know which is the right term--a certain situation, which is not the figment of a sick or hallucinated mind, but a situation that undoubtedly can be noticed by many, if only they would pay attention.

Today in Mozambique, and rightly so, there is a lot of talk about cadre. But also today, on the other hand and without rhyme or reason, some people don't know what to do with the few cadre that do exist.

What is it that makes some people or institutions place university graduates--who are so needed, or at least should be, after such large investments in their training --behind windows to fill out requests, to make some drawings, and a host of other occupation which--let it be said without a trace of elitism--any one without such training could perform?

Is it perhaps a new "method" devised to remove any superiority complexes from the "graduate," to do away with the "myth" of the university, or does this method cover up the disorganization and--naturally--the inability of such people or institutions in defining concrete and more useful tasks?

How can these people speak honestly of the lack of cadre in front of such cadre? Besides being a total under-utilization or, better, non-utilization of cadre, this fosters disinterest, apathy and perhaps even stagnation.

Yes! Stagnation! Because in many cases, the "tasks" that are being carried out have not even the remotest connection with what was learned and do not permit the practical application of the knowledge acquired.

The enthusiasm of participating in the productive sector evidenced at graduation (I am mentioning the university more often to avoid generalization which may not correspond to reality, because I am more familiar with the case of university graduates and possess better documentation to write about it) is immediately doused as soon as the university is left behind.

What would be my motivation as an engineer, a mathematician, etc., if in my work place I would be put to filling out requests for equipment or other such piddling work instead of using my knowledge of engineering, mathematics, etc?

Are the people or institutions where I work thus creating in me a focal point for frustration, tension and revolt that are totally unnecessary?

Better leadership, a definition of concrete and adequate tasks and a better exploitation of everyone's potential would better respond to my aspirations, to those of my work place and those of my country.

/Signed/ Joel Tivane  
Polana-Canico District, Maputo

Editor's Reply: Joel Tivane could indeed be right on the mark if he did not exaggerate his analysis. If it is true that the party, through President Samora Machel, has already detected that there sometimes exists a poor exploitation of the available cadre, a bad distribution of these same cadre and, also, an erroneous definition of tasks to be performed, it is wrong to say that university graduates in engineering or some other technical or economic field are placed behind even secretaries, unless their responsibilities also include paper work as a complementary assignment.

That is why we are moved to believe that this reader did not express what he wished to do. What can be read between the lines or what can be perceived, is that he is perfectly confused, unless he is mixing up university graduates with student-workers at the university who are still in training.

CSO: 4742/75

MANPOWER STATISTICS PRESENTED AT LUANDA SEMINAR

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 22 Oct 81 p 16

[Text] The heads of the Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe delegations to the international seminar in Luanda presented on Tuesday the official documents related to the present lack of cadre in the industrial and mining sectors of their respective countries.

The official document presented by the head of the Mozambican delegation, Suzana Maria Bento Vedor, national director for industry and energy resources, discloses that existing manpower in the various sectors is estimated at about 600,000 workers, of whom 123 [as published] work in the mining and processing industry.

The document notes that with the projected industrial development, manpower will increase 13 percent by 1985.

"Illiterate workers in Mozambican industry amount to 24 percent of the work force, while 75 percent have a second- to eighth-grade education and the rest (1 percent) have a secondary or higher education," Suzana Bento said.

In relation to existing programs and short, medium and long term training plans, the People's Republic of Mozambique intends to increase the number of training centers and the training of specialists abroad.

Training centers in the country are presently being established, organized and stabilized, the document notes.

In accordance with the document, one of the great difficulties encountered by Mozambique in implementing training plans is the limited financial resources available and the lack of support by international organisms in industrial manpower training policy.

This Mozambican document also stresses that the training provided thus far by international organizations is unrelated to the vital development concerns of the country. "Since our realities are ignored, only short courses on highly specialized subjects are offered for a restricted number of workers," the Mozambican delegation stated.

One of the document's central concerns is the training of the largest possible number of workers, especially at a basic and intermediate level in courses of long enough duration to guarantee adequate training.

CSO: 4742/73

PORTRAIT OF 'OVERSEER' HAS NOT CHANGED SINCE COLONIAL TIMES

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 5 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] He is present today under another shape. But the spirit is the same. He no longer wears the typical colonial garb: nankeen slacks, knee socks and boots, not forgetting the hat that used to complete the outfit. He has shed these clothes who identified him right away.

All the formal language that characterized him has disappeared. But the attitude, the gestures that reflected this spirit, the spirit of the overseer, remain. To compare the new overseer to the old is a question of method, because in spite of the fact that this "newborn" is connected by tradition to the "corpse," it must be acknowledged that he also represents a phenomenon inherent to these changing times.

The revolution, too, can produce this wound that infects part of the body like a cancer. But let us describe our present overseer:

We meet him every day, because he is not a rare bird. His favorite resting place is the state apparatus. Here, he attempts to surround himself with others of the same ilk--this guaranteeing the reproduction of the species!

The fact that he is an overseer robs him of initiative, of imagination. His behavior is always the same. He always religiously listens to the decisions of his hierarchical superiors and never succeeds in having them carried out, because orders are so sacred--in the most religious sense of the word--that they have to be implemented to the letter, nothing more and nothing less. He is not interested in the particulars of each case.

The most flagrant trait of the overseer is his relationship with people. This is where he identifies completely with his predecessor: servile with his hierarchical superiors, arrogant with his subordinates. He has nothing human about him, except for the carcass he carries around. He functions like an automaton with two faces in two different environments. Servile and a flatterer, he also is the incarnation of the executioner.

He represents a known danger. He holds on to his position as a drowning man to a life preserver. He suggests to everyone that he knows all about his sector. He centralizes everything in order to become irreplaceable.

P.S. The hunt against this species has already started. However, let us not forget, when we catch him, that he must be embalmed and exhibited in the museum of history.  
CSO: 4742/75



## BRIEFS

CARBOMOC GOALS--Despite the fact that some difficulties have affected production in the CARBOMOC [Mozambique National Coal Company] during the third quarter of the year, the goals established by the 1981 central state plan are likely to be fulfilled. This was disclosed at a review meeting in Moatize on 29 October. The meeting was attended by the director general of the company and by foremen of the various work teams. It was determined during the meeting that the difficulties were mainly due to a lack of equipment. However, it is expected that until the end of the year, the CARBOMOC will fulfill the goals envisioned in the 1981 central state plan, especially since the company is now undergoing a phase of recovery. [Excerpt] Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Nov 81 p 3]

SOLDIERS DETAILED TO PETROMOC--One hundred FPLM soldiers are working side by side with the workers at general maintenance tasks at the PETROMOC [Mozambique National Oil Company] refinery in Maputo. The detailing of these soldiers to the petrochemical complex was the result of an agreement signed between PETROMOC officials and the Ministry of National Defense, when it was determined that the number of workers is insufficient for the completion of necessary repairs within the assigned time. According to the substitute director of the company, the soldiers were selected on the basis of their technical-professional specializations, such as locksmiths, electricians, mechanics, etc. The soldiers started working on 23 October and the administration of the company believes that it will be possible to complete the repair and maintenance program on schedule. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Nov 81 p 1]

FORMER INMATES--State inspector Raimundo Pachinuapa and the delegation he headed to Cabo Delgado have completed the first phase of the review proceedings related to the former inmates of reeducation camps, who will soon be placed in various economic activities around the country. The delegation returned to Maputo, having examined about 1,000 cases in Chaimite and Ruaru. An effort has been made to determine the reasons for which they were interned in the camps, as well as to gather statistical data on inmates. The delegation reviewed the cases of deserters, members of the defense and security forces who had committed various crimes, murderers, forgerers and others. Raimundo Pachinaupa also visited the areas where the former inmates will be placed, such as Chipembe, N'Guri and Lucoma, where preparations are underway to receive them. Referring to these areas, he said that all regions of the country need the contribution of cadre and that these must subject their own personal interests to those of the country. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Nov 81 p 1]

PORTUGUESE DONATION--The department for prevention of natural calamities of the national planning commission has received 1,214 kgs of various medicines amounting to 84,960 Portuguese escudos from the Government of Portugal as a donation for the victims of natural calamities. This donation is another in a series of donations of medicines and other items already received from the Portuguese Government. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Nov 81 p 2]

OFFICIAL WITH STUDENTS IN CUBA--Jorge Rebelo, Central Committee secretary for ideological affairs, contacted the Mozambican students in the Isle of Youth in Cuba during his visit to that country. There are presently approximately 2,500 Mozambican students attending courses in 4 schools ceded to Mozambique by the Cuban Government. The Mozambicans study Portuguese, political science, history and geography under the guidance of Mozambican teachers. Other disciplines are taught by Cuban professors. These schools operate in accordance with the regulations on the political and administrative organization of schools in force in the People's Republic of Mozambique. Cuba and the GDR are the two countries which have provided the greatest support to Mozambique in the training of cadre. Given the fact that our country, at independence, had a 90 percent illiteracy rate, there is an urgent need to train a considerable number of cadre to overcome the state of underdevelopment affecting it today. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Nov 81 p 3]

OFFICIAL IN MOSCOW--Sergio Vieira, member of the FRELIMO Central Committee and minister-governor of the Bank of Mozambique, addressed the political-scientific conference for peace and progress held in Moscow, stating that peace is necessary in Africa. Sergio Vieira added that the African peoples will only succeed in solving the enormous sociopolitical problems resulting from the liquidation of the heavy legacy of colonialism under peaceful conditions. Renowned scientists and political personalities stressed during the conference that the main objective for all the peoples of the world is the struggle against the armaments race, especially in the nuclear field, and for universal disarmament, peace and security around the world. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 20 Oct 81 p 3]

TRADE WITH USSR--Maputo--Commercial exchanges between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the USSR will reach \$60 million until the end of the current year. For the period 1976--the year in which the trade agreement between the two countries was signed--until 1980, the traffic of goods reached half of the above amount. Mozambique imports agricultural machinery and equipment for various purposes. These purchases are very important to carry out the tasks assigned by the third congress of the FRELIMO Party, which concentrated on the development of agriculture, industry and transportation. The USSR purchases from Mozambique microlite and tantalite, as well as sisal fiber. The possibility of increasing Mozambican exports to the USSR is under study. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 23 Oct 81 p 2]

DAIRY PRODUCT SHORTAGE--The lack of milk has resulted in the decreased production of ice cream bars in Beira. This situation has been continuing from the time powdered milk began to disappear on the market. The two ice cream bar plants in Beira have received fresh milk supplies from the Parceria da Manga, but quantities have been insufficient to minimize the effects of the shortage of ice cream bars, a product much consumed in Beira during this period of extreme heat. The plants manufacture approximately 6,000 bars daily, which are sold at their door or around the city by the few bicycle sellers still in existence. Besides the difficulty in acquiring ingredients, the plants face additional problems in the transportation sector, since spare parts for bicycles are not available [Excerpt] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 21 Oct 81 p 2]



SOFALA POOR MARKETING CAMPAIGN--Because of low production in the 1980/1981 agricultural campaign, the province of Sofala will not fulfill its marketing goals for cereals. The AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company] representative in this province, Alfredo Valentim, stated to our newspaper that to date only 36 percent of the plan has been fulfilled, adding that climatic conditions mainly account for the decreased agricultural production. However, there was no difficulty in the transportation sector, where only a few problems were noted in penetrating certain areas, due to the precarious road conditions. [Excerpts] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 20 Oct 81 p 3]

CSO: 4742/73

# WESTERN FIVE'S PROPOSALS SAID TOO VAGUE AND BROAD

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Oct 81 p 29

[Article by Wilf Nussey]

[Text]

The Western Five's latest proposals for a settlement in SWA/Namibia are a masterpiece of that kind of diplomacy irreverently described as talking a lot and saying little.

The document is not long, about 500 words, of which nearly a quarter is the list of the usual human rights which have bit the dust in most of decolonised Africa.

But so broad and vague are its terms that anyone could drive a truck through it from either side, Swapo or HNP.

This by no means implies that the proposals are worthless and a waste of time. It is in this very broadness, open to a multitude of interpretations, that its value lies because every previous attempt in the long, long years of negotiation to lay down firm conditions has inevitably led to stalemate, confrontation, collapse.

The Western Five have come up with something obviously intended to give the least offence and the most scope for negotiation.

Its one great weakness appears to be time: a serious lack of it. On presenting it the Western Five are asking Pretoria to commit itself by March next year to a date for Namibian independence and they have given the assorted political groups there exceedingly little time to study the proposals before giving their verdicts on it.

Briefly, the proposals call for a constituent assembly to be elected (they do not say when or how) which will then draw up a constitution for a "unitary, sovereign and democratic" Namibia with a legislature chosen by universal suffrage, an executive responsible to it and an independent judiciary.

The Western Five do not say how the legislature is to be elected, except to tentatively suggest that it could be done by proportional representation, a constituency system, or a mixture of both.

They say the judiciary must interpret and uphold the constitution but do not specify how.

They say the constituent assembly must "adopt" the new constitution by a two thirds majority. Later, they add, it can be changed by a "designated process" either in Parliament or by a referendum, but again carefully avoid any details.

Clearly there is a vast amount of work to be done in a very short time. But the process cannot be lengthened because, as events have already proved, delay simply further polarises those involved.

And these proposals are only to set the stage for the first phase of South West Africa's transformation into the new state of Namibia. Next comes Phase Two: sorting out the mechanics of United Nations supervision of an independence election in terms of Security Council Resolution 435. Then comes Phase Three: the actual implementation of the process.

But by starting in this seemingly soft and tentative way, the Western Five have created the best possible climate to date for the next parts of the process to bud and flower through negotiation.

The proposals must be read against not only the background of the conflict between South Africa and Swapo, or the potential for future conflict between Swapo and its internal Namibian opponents.

They should be seen particularly against the inescapable fact that the territory's population of 1-million is divided into 11 highly distinctive and supremely individualistic ethnic groups whose levels of sophistication and technological development cover the entire human spectrum — from the so-called primitive to the modern.

Much as the world detests ethnicity because of implicit racial distinction, and thereby discrimination, it ignores it in SWA/Namibia at its peril.

The ethnic and geographic distinctions have existed in the territory through all recorded history there. Now they are stronger than ever, with no single group in the majority.

The Ovambo come closest with some 45 percent of the population who traditionally occupy one of the smaller parts of the country in the far north.

They are also the

stronghold of Swapo although the party certainly has backing across the country, if only because it represents the hardest opposition to the South African Establishment. Thanks to that, it could probably win an election.

But any attempt to impose uniformity, let alone the hegemony of any single party, on any other of the ethnic groups could light unquenchable fires which would make the Fleming-Walloon confrontation of centuries look like a bridge game.

Try telling the amazingly insular and intransigent Rehoboth Basters that their little parish south of Windhoek must be open to all, or that they must subdue their distinctiveness for the general weal, and the authorities will very probably have to subdue them again, as General Smuts had to in the late twenties when he used a biplane bomber and some shells.

Try telling the haughty Hereros that they will be ruled by a government essentially dominated by their traditional enemies, the Ovambo, and woe betide the teller.

The same goes for the Damaras, enslaved generations ago by other tribes but who have never forgotten it; the Namas and, of course, the right-wing whites.

The Western Five apparently give recognition to this great diversity of

peoples in their phrase that elections could be "by proportional representation or by appropriate determination of constituencies or by a combination of both."

"Constituencies" and "proportional representation" mean very much the same thing because most ethnic groups occupy their own geographic areas anyway.

It is because of this very complexity that the Western Five proposals, vague as they are, offer promise.

But no solution in SWA/Namibia can survive without one other vital ingredient: the full and continued co-operation of the Western Five, the black Frontline States and South Africa.

It is only by working closely together that they can coerce all the various ethnic and political groups into accepting the outcome of a visibly genuine and fair election for independence. They will have to bang heads together and drive home the message that if any particular group or party tries to go it alone, it could sink itself with Namibia.

Therein too lies the reason for speed. All this must happen before Russia and its surrogates can so entrench the border confrontation and their presence that Angola, the most important of the Frontline States, cannot free itself from the communist grip.

# FEDERAL PARTY LEADER'S PROPOSALS ON 435

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 6 Nov 81 pp 7-9

[Article by Bryan O'Linn: "Overcoming the 435 Impasse"]

[Text]

IT IS IN the interest of the people of Namibia as well as South Africa and the world to achieve the aim of an internationally-recognised independence at the earliest possible moment.

Some of the reasons can be stated:

- The indefinite continuation of the war has disastrous consequences for Namibia and all its people.

Not only does it prevent the economic and political development of the country to its full potential, but progressively debases the humanity of the people.

The murders, rape, robberies and assaults and the breakdown of law and order based on justice, in the northern parts of the country, leave a growing legacy of intolerance, hatred and destruction.

- There is a grave danger that if no international settlement is arrived at in due course, the war can escalate with greater Cuban, East German, Russian and African active involvement, with Namibia and its people becoming the battleground for SA and its enemies and even lead to an East-West conflict.

Namibia and its people will not only suffer tremendously in such a conflict, but may be destroyed in the process.

- The only way to change the present constitutional system, is to implement the process envisaged under Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978.

There is no prospect that the SA Government will change the present system in view of the fact that it constituted the settlement between the DTA and the National Party of SWA and is intended to remain the system of interim government until a new system is devised if and when Resolution 435 of 1978 is implemented.

The vast majority of the people of Namibia desperately wants peace, democracy and the internationally-recognised independence of this country in the immediate future.

They have the right to claim the speedy fulfillment of the Holy Trust of Civilisation inherent in the mandate system.

The true will of the people of Namibia cannot be effectively expressed by the existing political parties of Namibia, but only by the adult voters in free and fair elections as in envisaged by 435 of 1978, and the supplementary agreements in terms thereof.

The main objective should therefore be to use the present imperfect means to reach the goal of free and fair elections in which all the political parties will be free to participate under relatively equal conditions.

The progressive moderate parties cannot improve their position by delaying tactics.

Further delay will only strengthen the extreme left and right of the political spectrum and lead to further racial polarisation.

It is unlikely that we will ever have more favourable conditions and terms than those obtainable at present.

#### NO ALTERNATIVE

There is no practical alternative to Sec Council Resolutions 435 of 1978 and supplementary agreements reached in terms thereof in the subsequent protracted negotiations.

Efforts to settle all the problems of Southern Africa at the same time, should be discontinued.

So for example, the suggestion that the Cubans must first withdraw from Angola before 435 can be implemented, is a new element and is unreasonable and unattainable.

Similarly to demand that the Angolan Government must first accommodate Unita, is far-fetched and should be abandoned.

The endless chatter about a new Turnhalle-type conference, or Lancaster-type conference or so-called all party Namibian conference, should now cease.

Internal parties are free to hold as many all party conferences as they can, organise themselves.

They should not however burden the Western Five with such proposals at this stage when all energy should be directed towards the implementation of 435 of 1978.

Such proposers and proposals only play into the hands of those who wish to confuse the issues and delay the process indefinitely so that the status quo can be preserved and/or the process to an internationally recognized independence reversed.

#### STRENGTHEN AND REFINE

There is however a need to strengthen and refine 435 of 1978 and the supplementary

agreements reached in terms thereof.

The purpose should be to achieve greater precision and certainty and to build more confidence that a relatively free and fair election will be held and that the participating parties will subscribe to and practice democratic principles and a policy of reconciliation, not only during the independence process, but also in the foreseeable future thereafter.

How to strengthen and refine 435, is a difficult but not insoluble question. Some guidelines can be stated:

- No progress is possible if consensus or full agreement is required between all the interested parties including all the Namibian political parties inside and outside Namibia.

It is impossible to reach that sort of agreement with the HNP on the far right and Swapo on the far left and all the political giants in between.

- The best that can be aimed at is fair consultation with all interested parties and the maximum possible degree of broad agreement based on what is possible, practical and reasonable in all the circumstances.

- No party should be allowed to come with new demands whenever the previous objections have been settled.

- No interested party should have the right of veto of the Western Five's final formulation after fair consultation.

We therefore welcome the clear understanding apparently reached between SA and the Western Five that no party will be allowed to veto such final formulation based on the maximum possible degree of consensus obtainable in all the circumstances.

#### PHASE I OF THE RENEWED INITIATIVE:

After the recent round of discussions with the Five in Windhoek, we believe that the constitutional principles put forward by the Five as Phase I of the initiative to strengthen and refine 435, should and would be retained in substance in the finale document,

although there is some scope for a better formulation in some clauses to express the true intention.

If so, it will be a significant step to strengthen 435.

It will be an aid to greater unity amongst all Namibians at the pre-implementation stage, and will open the door for compromise and reconciliation, even before the commencement of the implementation phase.

It will mean that we have agreement on the main principles of the future constitution of Namibia in advance and that we are at least half-way to a final constitution even before a Constituent Assembly is constituted.

On the other hand, reasonable scope is left for political parties to campaign for their particulars blueprints.

The constitution as a whole will then agreed on by a two-thirds majority of the elected representatives. The proposed prior agreement that an two-thirds majority will be required to approve the final constitution in the constituent assembly, is a very valuable concession.

In this way time will be saved and the process towards independence speeded up. It will also build greater confidence in the future of Namibia.

#### STRENGTHENED

The aforesaid advantages of this prior agreement, can be further strengthened if certain measures are agreed on to ensure that a party will be effectively prevented from renoun-

cing during the election phase or in the constituent assembly, the prior agreement on such principles.

At the outset it must however be stated that there are many good reasons for believing that none of the parties will renounce the agreement on constitutional principles during the election or in the constituent assembly.

It must also be clear that the greatest security attainable will probably be if progressive but moderate parties obtain a



substantial slice of the popular vote in the election.

They should therefore regard the attainment of such a result as a priority.

Nevertheless, the prior agreement on constitutional principles can be strengthened if, as with other pre-implementation agreements it is recorded and confirmed by the Security Council in a suitable form, preferably in a further resolution.

It will then become an integral and essential part of the prescribed process and could become a precondition of an internationally-recognised independence.

In this sense it could mean that the independence process cannot be completed and internationally-recognized, unless and until such principles are written into the constitution of an independent Namibia. In the same way, the constituent assembly will have to courtesy until a two-thirds majority is obtained for the constitution as a whole.

It could in addition become a prescribed condition for participation by political parties in the election, to reaffirm its commitment to the principles and/or could become a prescribed ground for the disqualification of a party if such party renounces the agreement at any stage of the implementation process.

The International Judicial Tribunal Instituted under 435 to decide who are political prisoners, should also have jurisdiction to decide on such disqualification.

Although international guarantees for upholding the constitution after independence will be welcome, it is unlikely that effective international guarantees can be negotiated in advance.

One of the problems are that any agreement to allow any foreign power or organisation to invade Namibia to uphold its constitution, will be an interference in its internal affairs and an attack on its sovereignty.

The possibility of an international fund to compensate people for property expropriated or lost should things go wrong, is a further possibility to be examined.

#### MORAL PERSUASION

The underwriting of the constitution by SA, the Western Five the Frontline States, will probably amount to nothing more than moral persuasion once Namibia becomes a sovereign independent state.

We do not believe that a relatively rigid constitution entrenching agreed basic human rights, the independence of the Courts and the rôle of the Supreme Court as watchdog and guardian of the constitution, is a mere piece of paper which can be torn up at will.

It provides for the interpretation of the constitution by the Supreme Court and for the right of any aggrieved individual to approach it for a ruling when the basic human rights of the individual are violated.

Such principles, will be a formidable obstacle to tyranny, especially if it is entrenched in the constitution, requiring a two-third majority for any change.

It is true that no constitution and no international guarantee can ever provide absolute guarantees for all time.

But there will be many other incentives for a would-be dictatorship to honour the agreement enshrined in the constitution.

#### LESSONS OF DECOLONISATION

So the lessons of decolonisation in Africa have taught even the militants and the revolutionaries that tyranny and the total suppression of private initiative and enterprise will lead to the collapse of the state and all the dreams of Uhuru.

The need to enable skilled and productive people to continue to produce, will probably encourage a policy of reconciliation.

An independent Namibia will need healthy relations with SA, particularly in the realm of transport, investment and economic assistance. The West may be reluctant to invest in and to assist an independent Namibia if it renounces its constitution.

After independence, Namibia will need economic assistance more than arms and the West as well as SA is in a position to supply the investment and know-how for a successful peace.

SA and the West, will therefore have considerable economic muscle to influence events in Namibia.

I also believe that no single party will have such overwhelming support that it could ignore the rights and views of others and renounce all prior agreements.

The combination of a relatively rigid constitution and the aforesaid considerations afford reasonable guarantees for a sound future.

Many of those who now demand absolute guarantees have had the opportunity over a long period to create institutions envisaged in the aforesaid constitutional principles.

They were in a position to provide guarantees for such principles. Unfortunately, they failed to do so.

The new set of principles will be a new beginning and a great advance on what had gone before.

It deserved our support.

#### THE SECOND PHASE

We trust that the Second Phase to strengthen and refine Resolution 435 of 1978, will be continued in due course. This phase will deal with the so-called impartiality of the UN, the composition of Untag and related matters.

Again the starting point is Resolution 435 of 1978 and all the agreements subsequently arrived at in the course of protracted negotiations in terms of 435.

The points of view of the interested parties have been aired repeatedly over a long period of time.

Some basic points however should be stressed:

- Impartiality is a two-way street.

Not only should the UN supervisory team referred to as Untag be impartial, but also SA and its institutions, including the AG.

- The plan envisaged in 435 is a compromise and contains a large number of balances and checks to aid in the achievement of relatively free and fair elections.

The principle and aim of free and fair elections, is the central theme of Resolution 435 of 1978.

- Although the plan envisages elections under UN supervision and control, in essence the elections would be held under the joint supervision and control of SA and the UN.

So for example the AG appointed the SA will retain power and control over the government of Namibia during the implementation period and the SA Police would remain primarily responsible for law and order.

The more detailed rules and regulations relating to the election process, will be drawn up by the AG, with the approval of the Special Representative of the Secretary General of the UN, after consultation with all interested parties.

- Resolution 435 reverses the trend of UN Resolutions in that it recognises all the political parties in Namibia and provides for their participation on an equal basis, whereas the General Assembly resolutions over a long period recognise Swapo as the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia.

- Implementation of Resolution 435 will mean that a new process is set afoot which will

enable any party to participate and to form the government of an independent Namibia, an automatic reversal of the status quo and of sole recognition of Swapo.

No further Security Council Resolution is thus required to reverse this status quo. What is required is implementation of Resolution 435.

- The favouritism of the majority of members of the UN for Swapo, is based on a long history of events and it will be impossible to change this attitude to any significant extent, just as the favouritism of the SA government for its institutions and protégés will substantially remain, whatever happens.

The purpose should therefore not be to attempt to get SA and the UN to renounce their past attitudes and sympathies, but rather to agree on rules and procedures to limit the influence of such sympathies to the minimum.

To say that the UN will be the arbiter and the judge is a gross exaggeration.

It is the adult voters of Namibia who will be the ultimate judge.

To reach the stage where the people of Namibia through its adult voters in a free and fair election can be the judge of the conflicting claims of the parties, is the real aim of the settlement envisaged in 435.

It seems that the following specific measures can aid the attainment of impartiality:

- There must be agreement prior to implementation on the composition and dress of untag.

- From the moment of implementation of Resolution 435, all material assistance from the UN to Swapo must be cut off simultaneously with the assumption of full power over the interim administration of Namibia by the AG.

- The activities of the UN Council for Namibia must be suspended as well as that of the National Assembly and second-tier authorities.

The full powers of a Administration will then vest in the AG for the whole of the interim period in terms of Resolution 435 of 1978.

- UN funds will be used to stress impartiality, freedom of choice, secrecy of the ballot, the prior agreement on constitutional principles and the other rules and regulations relating to free and fair elections.

- Measures will be taken to ensure absolute impartiality and equal access of participating parties to Radio and TV.

- All public facilities to be open to all including town halls and accommodation at schools and colleges for the purpose of election meetings.

- Intimidation and bribery of voters to be serious offences which can lead to the disqualification of a party and/or its candidates.

Again the key to a speedy settlement is that no party to the negotiations should be allowed a right to veto.

#### THE IMPLEMENTATION PHASE:

The aim should be to begin implementation by April 1982.

In view of the period of 7 months envisaged in 435 for the implementation phase, the actual election can then take place in October 1982 and Namibia can attain internationally recognized independence by December 1982 or in the first quarter of 1983.

The Western Five and the SA Government must be thanked for the spirit in which the latest round of negotiations have been conducted.

Reasonable people appreciate the effort.



# EDITOR PONDER'S FUTURE OF AG 8

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 6 Nov 81 p 20

[Article by Leon Kok in column "From the Editor's Desk": "Coming to Terms With AG 8"]

[Text]

## WHAT will happen to AG 8?

That question is being asked in many circles, and not surprisingly so.

AG 8 is the country's interim constitution.

A year ago it was hailed as the perfect answer to the country's group relations; today it is under serious attack and is the source of considerable bitterness.

"Why", you might ask.

To answer that question, one has to go back into the history of AG 8 a bit.

It is a product of the old Turnhalle Conference and the present DTA, with qualification of course.

AG 8 is essentially meant to be a constitution in which national affairs (such as Finance and Defence) are handled by the first level of government while all ethnic affairs (such as education and cultural matters) are handled at the second level of government.

AG 8 is unique in the world in that the second level authorities are not geographically-based but serve particular ethnic groups throughout the country.

Naturally, there is considerable overlapping between ethnic authorities and the location of ethnic groups. The Owambo authority for example is based in Owambo while the Damara authority is based in Damaraland.

The DTA pushed hard during 1979 to have AG 8 introduced in SWA and in the process met considerable resistance from the White NP. The SA Government, sensitive to White interests, was initially reluctant to intervene.

Eventually, last year, the former AG Dr Gerrit Viljoen, engineered a deal: he got the DTA to agree to a second-tier election (which the NP wanted and the DTA initially opposed) in return for the introduction of AG 8. As it turned out, the deal was accepted. AG 8 was introduced and two DTA constituent parties went on to lose the second-tier elections.

AG 8 is said to have been primarily drafted by legal experts in the AG's office, notably Mr Fred Visagie, but the design was primarily drawn up by DTA Chairman Mr Dirk Mudge and Dr Gerrit Viljoen. It corresponded perfectly with RP policy.

Significantly, the NP in its official organ, Die Suidweste, claimed credit for AG 8 and that claim was hotly disputed by the RP official organ, Die Republikein. Indeed, Die Republikein was taken aback that the NP could claim credit for something which the NP didn't deserve.

Meanwhile, the first ripples of discontent emerged in top DTA affronted circles.

A number of prominent Black and Brown caucus members felt that Mr Mudge had primarily taken it upon himself to do the negotiating on AG 8 and that his consultations with his DTA caucus on the matter were kept to a bare minimum.

It was felt furthermore that no-one in the DTA could do anything or get anywhere without Dirk Mudge and as such the affronted caucus members felt reluctant to confront him. Two of Mr Mudge's White stalwarts, Messrs Appie Louw and Werner Neef, did however see fit to opt out at a later stage, although the issues concerned did not relate directly to AG 8.

Not only were caucus members affronted by the drafting of AG 8, they were

also affronted by its form. And as time went by, so the momentum of these anti-feelings increased. However, they remained publicly guarded.

### DESPISE

The first high-ranking DTA official to start talking out against AG 8 was DTA President Mr Peter Kalangula. He despised its form from the very outset.

Mr Mudge has no doubt felt this pressure building up for some time and has conceded that there are flaws in AG 8. Rather than attack the interim constitution directly, however, he has accused the NP of exploiting it. Significantly though, in a speech in Rehoboth a fortnight ago, Mr Mudge implicitly rejected the concept of geographical authorities, thus placing himself at direct loggerheads to Mr Kalangula.

A high pitch in the differences between Mr Kalangula and Mr Mudge is said to have been reached in a DTA caucus meeting just prior to the arrival of the Western five delegation and flowing from that, it was agreed to appoint a committee under the chairmanship of Mr Pieter Junius to investigate and review the situation. The report is expected to be completed shortly.

The lack of immediate clarity is perhaps the main reason that AG 8 was not fully discussed this week between the DTA delegation and the SA Cabinet delegation. SA Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said on Tuesday however that the matter could be raised sometime in the future.

The Black and Brown members of the Ministers' Council no doubt expected Mr Mudge (as Chairman of the Council) to confront the Cabinet delegation and Mr Mudge probably felt unqualified and reluctant to do

so. This in turn might well explain his visit to Swakopmund on Tuesday when one would otherwise have thought that he would have grabbed the opportunity to put the SA Government in its place.

Besides, it is not in Mr Mudge's nature to pursue a confrontation path. This is already wellknown to his colleagues and some for example feel that it has resulted in his being too soft in handling the AG Mr Danie Hough over the Seemüller case, SWA House, the Tintenpalast and the White Teachers Training College. In the Seemüller case it is felt that the least Mr Mudge could have done was to have publicly confronted Mr Hough or to have taken the matter to Court. Instead, NP leader Mr Kosie Pretorius was left laughing.

Turning to the future, there is a great danger that a split in the DTA could emerge, but I doubt that it will happen. One of Mr Mudge's great strengths is keeping groups together, even if it means compromising considerably on his own part.

### TIGHT CONTROL

Anyway, he maintains such tight control over the DTA, the RP, the first-tier government and Die Republikein that in the long term he should generally be able to move things his own way.

Be that as it may, the DTA is now faced with these options:

- It can live with AG 8 in its present form;
- It can scrap it altogether;
- It can just get right out of government.

Looking at these points more closely, it is unlikely that the DTA in its broadest sense will want to live with AG 8 in its present form. It is felt that this is just what Swapo wants and that in a UN-supervised election it will contribute greatly to a Swapo victory.

In the meantime, however, minor changes can be expected to be made to AG 8. A

compromise situation if you like between the Mudge and the Kalungulas. But no more than that.

Besides, Mr Hough cannot be expected to renege on an agreement that was engineered by his predecessor. The least he can do, in his view no doubt, is to uphold AG 8, unless of course Mr Pretorius is willing to make major concessions. And that is most unlikely. Now, in any event.

It is also unlikely that the DTA will want to scrap AG 8 entirely. Almost three years have gone by in setting up its structure and there just isn't time before a possible internationally-supervised election to bring about substantial amends or set up a new structure. Indeed, it would take a long time to purely formulate a new structure while after that there could be considerable infighting over borders, land claims and other interests.

The easiest option of course will be for the DTA to get right out of government, turn its back on AG 8 and sort out its new direction within its own ranks. Besides, it is already having to accept the blame for issues that are right out of its control such as the drought situation. I believe that this option is closer to us than meets the eye.

### FOOL'S PARADISE

Having said that though, I believe that we will be living in a fool's paradise if we think that the problem will be entirely sorted out by the mere scrapping of AG 8 or even just amending it to a great degree.

Deep down the issue is all about the White-Black interface, the perceptions of the situation, the clash of interests and in fact the struggle for supremacy.

Mr Mudge's approach, whether he admits it or not, has been strongly geared to getting the best deal possible for the Whites with the least amount of resistance from the Blacks. His Black and Brown colleagues however took what they could get, while they could get it and will increasingly demand more as they consolidate their positions.

The gap is a big one that the Blacks are aspiring to close, it is the gap of haves and have-nots. Coupled with that is the crisis of rising expectations. The more they get, the more they become aware of the world around them and the more they will want. Its a natural human phenomenon and features here and in every other Third World country in both the north and southern hemispheres.

It should furthermore be borne in mind that the position in the country at present is

anything but as polarised as it might be in say two or three years time. If a UN-supervised election is for example held in SWA during the next 18 months, thousands of radical exiles will return and their demands will be far greater than those that we hear about at present. And the DTA, if it is in power, will have to accommodate those demands. Failing that, it will come horribly short in the very next election.

Against that background, the question has to be asked: Must the Whites work with the moderate Blacks to defuse confrontation or should they resist and eventually be pressurised into oblivion?

I don't think that the Whites have much of a choice and I believe that it will be very shortsighted to ignore the perceptions and aspirations of the Blacks at this point, or for that matter any point ahead of us.

Simply, to dabble in selfish White politics can and will have a disastrous result.

Both the RP and the NP strongly need to realistically reassess their stances, because their present directions spell considerable trouble ahead.

And coupled with that, it is to be hoped that the SA Government will make suitable adjustments too if it truly wants to secure its best interests on the sub-continent.

And above all, time is the essence.

MUDGE FINDS SEVEN OF NINE PROPOSALS ACCEPTABLE

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 9 Nov 81 p 2

[Text]

**THE CHAIRMAN** of the SWA Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, said in Windhoek today that the DTA had found acceptable seven points of the nine-paragraph constitutional guide proposed by the Western Contact Group for the Territory's independence.

Mr Mudge did not elaborate.

Speaking at the congress of the Labour Party — which forms the Coloured political component of the DTA — the DTA Chairman said Swapo had been beaten militarily.

But he doubted whether Swapo could win an internationally-supervised election unless the Swapo election organisation employed intimidation tactics.

"The DTA is prepared to participate in elections under United Nations supervision provided the world body ceases its bias in favour of Swapo."

ses its bias in favour of Swapo."

In an apparent reference to current reports of strain within the DTA and between the alliance and the SA Government, Mr Mudge said the DTA — controlled "interim government is frustrated and unhappy that it cannot implement essential changes" in SWA.

"This view has been brought to the attention of the South African Government," he said.

Earlier reports in Windhoek quoted DTA spokesmen as saying it would be easier for members of the Ministers' Council and the alliance as a whole to resign from government and let the South African-appointed Administrator General run the country.

"We, as a party, will be able to engage in politics and have the privilege of criticising without assuming responsibility," Mr Mudge said. — Sapa

CSO: 4700/263

BRIEFS

GRAIN DEFICIT--Niamey, October 24--Niger's cereal production faces a six percent deficit next year, which will have to be made up in imports, President Seyni Kountche told a press conference here. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 27 Oct 81 p 18]

CSO: 4700/273

VERGES INTERVIEWED ON 'MEET THE PRESS' PROGRAM

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 9 Oct 81 pp 8-9

[Part I of multi-part series on Paul Verges, secretary of the Reunion Communist Party; 8 October FR3-Reunion Radio interview, by Jean Philippe Roussy, Jean Claude Migneaux, Hubert Bruyere and Jean Pierre Juan]

[Excerpt] At noon yesterday, FR3-Reunion's program "Meet the Press" [Face a la Presse] welcomed Paul Verges, secretary of the Reunion Communist Party. It was a big first on radio because Verges had never before spoken on the air as secretary of the Communist Party, except for the July televised broadcast with Wilfrid Bertile. Presenting this "Meet the Press" program, Jean Philippe Roussy began for FR3-Reunion as follows:

[Roussy] Today we welcome Paul Verges, secretary of the Communist Party of Reunion. Here to ask him questions are Jean Claude Migneaux, from FANAL; Hubert Bruyere, from LE QUOTIDIEN; and Jean Pierre Juan, from the JOURNAL DE L'ILE DE LA REUNION. Verges will therefore answer major questions of local or regional interest because those are the main areas of interest for our colleagues of the press.

For reasons of convenience, we have divided the broadcast, which is to last 45 minutes, into three parts.

If you will permit, the first part will be devoted to political issues (15 minutes). The second part will be for economic questions and the third, matters of a social nature [second and third parts not translated]. We shall perhaps have an extra 5 minutes to deal with miscellaneous questions. Who would like to ask the first question?

[Migneaux] Mr Verges, as you know, the Socialist Federation of Reunion is to hold an important congress on Sunday, probably the most important congress since 1974. The congress will undoubtedly take up the question of whether or not to resume more normal relations with the Reunion Communist Party, now considered to be a majority party. Without going so far as to say that the socialists have been traumatized, one does notice that part of them are very distrustful, even reticent. The recent past has in fact shown us that discussions with the communists were always very rugged under a very courteous exterior. These discussions often shielded the demands and sometimes even the intransigence of a Communist Party that was too sure of being the only party on the left to have the truth. Today, the date of



has gone by and your attitude is much more conciliatory. Here is my question: If the socialist resume contact with you, on what basis would you accept a future political platform? What are the limits beyond which you will not go? I am thinking, for example, of the question of a single departmental assembly that you want or the maintenance of two assemblies, elections in 1982, as you wish, or in 1983, as the socialist would prefer. In short, can you accept a platform on the basis of the socialist program as drafted?

[Roussy] Are there other questions or should Mr Verges answer this series immediately?

[Bruyere] Before taking up matters of political policy, although they do have their importance, I would perhaps have liked to ask a more general question: Since 10 May, a certain number of things have changed, in principle. I would have liked to ask Mr Verges: What are the signs of change in Reunion? Has he seen change? Many people believe that there has been no real, palpable change.

[Verges] It would perhaps be more logical, since problems on the change are going to stem from it, for me to answer the question put by Comrade Migneaux, representing the socialist newspaper.

If I base my answer on the notes I have taken, he says that our socialist comrades are traumatized, that there is a certain distrust, that some are reticent, for discussions are always rugged because of the intransigence of the communists, who are too sure of being right, but that we have been more conciliatory since 10 May.

I fear that while there is a great deal of good will in the question, there is still some recrimination. I think that he should have said what demands were exorbitant. We are not going to go over the entire past. Which of our demands were exorbitant? I suppose he is talking of the elections of 1977 in St-Pierre or St-Louis -- already long ago -- but that is past of the past, of history. Nevertheless, the figures are there and the question could unfortunately be turned around.

Is the Communist Party too sure of having the truth? We always say that we have good will. We have continuing exchanges on our political line. We apply it with a great deal of conviction, but we have never claimed to have the truth. We believe that that truth comes from experience, from the confrontation with reality. That is why we are always ready to take it into account, and even without being asked to do so by others, we have always corrected our line when we thought it was poorly adapted or that there were errors.

If the socialists resume contact, Comrade Migneaux said, on what platform would it be possible? What are the limits beyond which we would not go? What agreement can there be on the date of the elections: in 1982, as we want, or 1983, as the socialists prefer?

I believe that here, we must clarify things.

Concerning contacts, we are happy that the possibility is being brought up by the socialist federation. We asked for this right after 10 May. It has been nearly 5 months and I therefore think that the sooner the better.



On what platform? I am thinking of the last question Mr Migneaux asked: Are the communists ready to commit themselves to the socialist program?

We do not ask our socialist comrades to do so on the communist program because that would be an exorbitant demand. Therefore, do not ask from the very beginning for us to commit ourselves to the socialist program. That would be a "dominating" attitude, to use someone else's phrase.

In my opinion, the political platform stems from the results of 10 May and those of 14 and 21 June. I believe that the tradition of the Fifth Republic is formed the day of the presidential election. You socialists were there. We communists were there also. We are therefore part of the presidential majority.

According to the constitution, the president of the republic, who has many powers, is elected for 7 years. The subsequent elections have shown that there is an overwhelming leftist majority in the National Assembly for 5 years.

We therefore believe that henceforth, the roles are reversed and that while the right may have been able to exclude the left from government for over 20 years, the latter is now firmly in power, not only for an incompressible minimum of 7 years, but quite likely for 15 or 20 years. We are only at the beginning of this long march of success for the left and of failures, disappointments and defeats for the right. That is our analysis from which our strategy is derived.

That is why after the 10 May election, we said that the acceptable framework was the bill filed by the Socialist Party during the previous legislature, within the context of the regional reform.

Why did we say this?

Because on 10 May, a presidential majority formed around the 101 proposals of the candidate who became the president of the republic and who said, concerning the overseas departments: "For the French overseas peoples who are demanding real change: the opening of an era of concertation and dialog based on recognition of their identity and their right to achieve their aspirations. Among other things, in overseas departments, the institution of a departmental council elected by proportional voting and responsible for local life in each department, with obligatory consultation before any international agreement affecting the region of the world in which they are found. The bill presented on this subject by the socialist group in Parliament will be submitted to Parliament at the next legislative session.

That is the bill of which we were just speaking. That is the platform on which we are ready to come to an agreement, no more no less. It is precisely Proposal 58 of the president of the republic.

[Bruyere] Yes, but apparently, that bill is out of date because the first thing that Deputy Wilfrid Bertile did once elected was to sign a text with Michel Debre, Jean Fontaine and the Association of Mayors asking that exactly the same thing be applied to the overseas departments as to mainland France. Since that time, we have heard no more about the socialist proposal.

[Juan] Indeed, and I would even like to complete the question of my colleague Bruyere, saying that in spite of everything, universal suffrage rejected that proposal, as far as I know.

[Verges] Universal suffrage? Where? When and how?

[Juan] In Reunion.

[Verges] Listen, if henceforth, every department that does not give a majority to the president of the republic considers that from the time it did not give that majority, it does not have to yield to a program ratified by the majority of the French people, then I wonder where the separatists are?

[Juan] Of course, but I do not understand why you appeal to the Reunionese people, saying that we must take their desires into account. And on this precise point you say no; universal suffrage must be extended.

[Verges] I appeal to the will of the Reunionese people because on the first ballot of the legislative elections -- and we are not talking about the election of a president of the republic -- on the first ballot of the legislative elections in June, the left had the majority in Reunion. The leftist candidates had it.

[Juan] And on the second ballot? That is what counts, after all.

[Verges] You say that the second ballot is the one that counts, and you know very well that we are contesting the election in the second district.

[Juan] That is your right. You can contest it until the end of your days; the facts are there.

[Verges] Indeed; that is what I am complaining about. In the Constitutional Council, I say that there are facts and we are trying to reply to the Constitutional Council, not say that there are no facts. I prove the existence of those facts and we shall see what we have.

[Juan] Very good, Mr Verges, but....

[Verges] But having said that much and to take the case of the French Republic, I do not see how, in an election concerning the entire French Republic, such and such a department can say: "I contest the election, the legitimacy of the decision made by the majority because what was voted on 10 May is the 101 proposals of the president of the republic, including Proposal 58."

I regret to say this, but the word has been used so much. It is a separatist attitude. It actually means separating oneself from the majority will expressed by the voters of the French Republic, whether they be in mainland France or in the overseas departments.

[Juan] That may very well be, Mr Verges, but you use that reasoning when it suits you. In this precise case, it does not suit you at all.

[Verges] Concerning Mr Bruyere's question, I believe that you are confusing your interlocutors. My name is Paul Verges; I am not Wilfrid Bertile. I think and hope that he will also come to answer your questions. But having said that much, with this attack being made on Wilfrid Bertile, I believe that the event that will be decisive is the congress of the Socialist Federation here on Sunday. That is what will establish the line. I believe that one of the characteristics of the Socialist Party is to have within it -- I am speaking in front of Comrade Migneaux -- a certain number of factions and a very great freedom of expression outside, which does not necessarily obligate the Socialist Party as such or the federation as such.

Concerning the Regional Council elections, we are asking for elections in 1982. Very well. I have learned through Mr Migneaux that the Socialist Party is asking for them in 1983.

[Migneaux] I did not say the Socialist Party; I said the government.

[Verges] The date of the Regional Council elections has not yet been set by the government. Consequently, each one must make his own proposals. We propose to have elections in March 1982, in place of the elections to replace half of the General Council, because in our opinion, the Council of which Proposal 58 of the president of the republic speaks, that departmental council in the mind of the socialist bills from the previous legislature, will take the place of the two current assemblies: the General Council and the Regional Council. In that way, we would dissipate the uncertainty more rapidly. We would know more rapidly where we are headed. The institutions will be established sooner and that would be better for the political climate of Reunion.

[Roussy] We have nearly finished with the political questions, but I would like to pose one more: This afternoon, there is a press conference of the MIR, the Movement for the Independence of Reunion. Does the Reunion Communist Party have relations with the MIR?

[Verges] We have no connection with the Movement for the Independence of Reunion.

[Roussy] Is autonomy still considered? Can long-term independence be considered by the Communist Party or not, if the situation on the national level should change?

[Verges] I believe that the Communist Party does not try to predict the future, on the one hand, and that it tries to keep its feet on the ground.

We believe that we have a minimum of 15 to 20 years -- that is, at least a generation to develop Reunion politically, economically, socially and culturally. We are convinced that in so doing within the framework of the French Republic and while enjoying French solidarity, we shall have in one generation a kind of close, strengthened relations with the people of France, which will be a considerable asset. That obviously does not exclude meetings in our geographical region.

But with respect to the assembly of which Mr Migneaux was just speaking, I would like to add a word. I believe that it is not possible to ignore the constitution to such an extent that one can deceive the Reunion people. I recently heard and I have read that a single assembly would be the "end of national solidarity."

That statement is as peremptory as it is illogical.

Article 72 of the constitution says -- and I quote from memory: it is such an oft quoted article that I almost know it by heart -- that the territorial collectives of the republic are the departments, the communes and the overseas territories. Any other territorial collective is established by law.

The current regional reform law is therefore going to create a new territorial collective, which will be the region, which will be converted from the current public establishment into a new territorial collective. From that moment on, regional organization in France responds to a logic. It is the collection of several departments into a region. Every department has a single assembly, which is the general council, and every region has a single assembly, which is the regional council.

Now then, Reunion is a single-department region. And you who have witnessed the sessions of our two assemblies, can you tell me what fundamental difference there is in their concept? You have the general council that sits with 36 general council members and which, considering the electoral division in Reunion, practically brings together 36 mayors and their deputies. They debate problems from essentially communal viewpoints. What is the difference between that and a regional council, which is changed only through the addition of members of Parliament, several of whom are already on it as general council members, and three or four representatives from communes with over 30,000 inhabitants?

As you are going to have, along with the region, a territorial collective creating a regional civil service, logic and the constitution imply that we should have a single assembly with the powers of the two current assemblies, considering the fact, furthermore, that the current general council has, by virtue of the decrees of April 1960, greater powers than those of a general metropolitan council and approaching those of a regional council.

The dispute over the single assembly conceals one concern: A single assembly will be elected by proportional voting and that does away with the unjust division of the cantons. There will be no more cantons overrepresented or underrepresented. No voice will be lost. The figures show that the left in Reunion will be victorious and the left in Reunion is the Socialist Federation, the radical leftists, a number of other factions and individuals, and the Reunion Communist Party.

11,464  
CSO: 4719/142

## BRIEFS

CABINET-LEVEL RESHUFFLE--Victoria, Seychelles, 11 Nov (AFP)--Seychelles President Albert Rene is reshuffling his cabinet and ministries with effect from 15 November, but the makeup of the Ministerial Council remains unchanged, State House said today. Under the changes the Ministry of Transport and Tourism becomes the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation under Esme Jumeau, the present minister of state for youth and community development. The Department of Finance in the president's office becomes the Department of Finance and Industries, and will take responsibility for tourism. President Rene remains at the head of the department. The Ministry of Youth and Community Development is abolished and replaced by the new Ministry of Youth and Defence, headed by Ogolvy Berlouis. The Ministry of Agriculture will be headed by Mathew Servina, while the Department of Health becomes the Ministry of Health under Karl St Ange. The Ministry of Planning and Development under Maxime Ferrari takes over responsibilities for community development. The ministries of foreign affairs, education and information, labour and social security and the Department of Administration remain unaffected. [Text] [AB112013 Paris AFP in English 1723 GMT 11 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/270



BRIEFS

STEVENS RETURNS--The president, Dr Siaka Stevens, arrived in Freetown early yesterday morning after attending the Franco-African summit in Paris and brief visit to Britain where he received the British foreign and commonwealth minister responsible for African affairs, Richard Luce. President Stevens discussed with Mr Luce among other things the recent Franco-African summit, the Chad situation, Angola-Sierra Leone ties, Namibia, the current world recession and the BBC board shares in Sierra Leone. At the Freetown International Airport, [word indistinct] to receive the president were the first vice president, S. I. Koroma; the second vice president, C. A. Camara-Taylor; cabinet ministers; senior civil servants; all people's congress party officials; the French ambassador to Sierra Leone and other dignitaries. [Text] [AB160907 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 16 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/247

HENNING DENIES DESIRE TO EMBARRASS PM BOTHA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron: "Prof's Denial on Congress"]

[Text!]

PROFESSOR J J Henning of Pretoria, who unsuccessfully attempted to introduce a motion at the recent Nationalist congress calling upon congress to express itself unequivocally against a single voters' list and against Indians and coloureds in the White Parliament, denied yesterday he had wanted to embarrass the prime Minister with the motion.

Prof Henning, who attempted to introduce the motion after Mr P W Botha had expressed himself against a unitarian state, said he felt it was necessary "that the government knows exactly how the Transvaal congress feels about this issue."

Dr Andries Treurnicht, Transvaal leader of the National Party, who chaired the congress at the time, effectively blocked Prof Henning's motion by putting it to congress that everyone was satisfied with the Prime

Minister's explanation.

Prof Henning nodded to Dr Treurnicht and the motion was then not put to the vote.

Prof Henning's motion was taken from a resolution from Pietersburg requesting an unequivocal standpoint by the congress on the matter.

The Prime Minister replied that the government was against a unitarian state — it was "not possible to give a fixed undertaking regarding the resolution."

Asked yesterday why it was necessary to introduce a motion carrying the main body of the Pietersburg-resolution after the premier has replied to the motion, Prof Henning said: "I felt the congress had to tell the government formally how it felt about the issue."

"I did not put the motion simply to embarrass the prime minister."

Dr Treurnicht initially prevented Prof Henning from reading the motion before the tea-break, and said

it could be handled after the tea-break.

After tea Dr Treurnicht told the congress the prime minister had already referred to the resolution from which the motion was taken and he asked congress if everyone were satisfied.

Prof Henning nodded and as no other delegate spoke Dr Treurnicht said it appeared everyone was satisfied with the Prime Minister's explanation.

Observers pointed out afterwards that Dr Treurnicht only did what was expected of a provincial leader and congress chairman under such circumstances, namely to defuse a possibly explosive debate which could have followed if the motion was allowed and put to the vote.

One possibility was that amendments would have been made to the motion and that heated debate could have followed, which would have harmed the congress's image of unity.



## CHIEF BUTHELEZI PRAISES FREE MARKET SYSTEM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Nov 81 p 9

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The system of free enterprise appears to be one of the roughest and toughest systems of human interaction ever developed by man, but it should also be seen as one of the most resilient systems ever developed, says Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu.

In a statement released on the eve of talks the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha is to hold with businessmen, Chief Buthelezi said while the Black man's disillusionment was increasing, it was "important to look at the direction in which our country is moving".

Managers could, for example, within the philosophy of the free market system, demand amounts of work from labourers to the detriment of those labourers if it were not for legislation and the limitations set by the workers organisations, he said.

**Exploitation**

Entrepreneurs would, for example, exploit natural resources to such an extent that large areas, sub-regions or waterways would be destroyed if it was not for legalisation and pressure from social groups," he said.

"I have to acknowledge the fact that modern business and industrial leaders are not nearly as mediaeval as I set out above.

"I also wish to stress that the tempering influence on the toughest element of the free market system should be kept alive by being alert.

"If the industrialist is not alert, too much legislation and too much administrative control by the State would limit his freedom to create riches out of raw materials."

**Limited**

This had already happened in South Africa.

Investors could not freely site factories in areas of their choice. They could not move labour from one area to another. Their marketing was being limited by legislation and administration, he said.

"Some talented entrepreneurs are being kept out of the so-called White areas because they are Black. Other entrepreneurs are again being shown the door in Black areas because they are White.

"The South African State interferes with the free marketing system to a disturbing extent."

The Government's development programmes had for many years been determined by party political priorities, instead of national or economic priorities, chief

Buthelezi said.

The Prime Minister held consultations with businessmen last year. That was good. This year, he again wants to have consultations with them. That is also good.

Last year he spoke about freeing the economy of State control. He talked about the partnership and the system of free entrepreneurship, that was good.

**Production**

South Africa needed this kind of freedom. Increasing unemployment could only aggravate political instability.

"We will have to become much more productive than we were at present if the backlog in housing, education, medical and social needs are to be eradicated.

"I have already said, and repeat it again, that the system of free enterprise is the system we have to implement.

He saw no future for a socialistic economic system to give impetus to economic development.

"If the lack of alertness among entrepreneurs and lack of direction at Cabinet level lasts too long ... the system of free enterprise would not be able to create what I expect of it," he said.

"Social and political disorder would increase to the extent that even coercion to support the daily administration would collapse." — Sapa.

## BRIEFS

SOWETO FOCAL POINT--Port Elizabeth--The chairman of the Greater Soweto Planning Council, Mr Louis Rive, says there is little doubt that as the focal point for social, economic and constitutional evolution in respect of the urban Black, Soweto will be seen nationally and internationally as representative of what happened in South Africa. Mr River was speaking at a banquet in Port Elizabeth, at which he received the gold medal award of the Public Relations Institute of South Africa. He said it was even more important for South Africa to find the right answers for the Soweto's of today and tomorrow than for the rest of the world to find the answers for Africa. It was a fallacy to think that the country could maintain stability and move forward peacefully by trying to pacify the urban Black man with gifts and handouts. He said urban Blacks had an aversion to paternalism, and self-help was part of the Black man's cultural heritage. He believed it was vital for cities such as Soweto to be as self-sufficient as possible. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Nov 81 p 9]

SAIC FLOPS FOR PAGEVIEW--The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw at the weekend accused the South African Government of "high-handed, stubborn stupidity" because of its refusal to allow Coloureds and Indians back into Cape Town's District Six and Pageview in Johannesburg. Opening the Umlazi NRP fete near Durban, Mr Raw described the Government's partial rejection of the recommendations of the President's Council on the two areas as "crass stupidity." He said the issue had become "symbolic" to the Indian and Coloured communities. "It is not a matter of merit or argument, but a highly sensitive matter the Government failed to understand. There was "no earthly reason" why Pageview, which bordered on an area now declared Indian, should not be returned and it was an "obvious answer" to declare district Six an open area or return it to the Coloured people. Mr Raw blamed the Government's approach to the issue for the failure of the Indian Council elections, and said it had too much pride to acknowledge its mistakes. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Nov 81 p 9]

CSO: 4700/254

BRIEFS

CONFEDERATION PLAN WITH GAMBIA--Banjul, 14 Nov (AFP)--The communique said that the confederation would entail integration of the two countries' armed forces and security forces, an economic and monetary union and coordination of their foreign policies. It would also mean joint efforts in communications and all other areas in which they decided to pool their resources. But the communique emphasized that both countries would retain their independence and sovereignty. The confederation is to be headed by a president, Mr Diouf, with Gambian President Sir Dawada Jawara as Senegambia's vice president. It would also have a cabinet and a parliament. [Text] [NC142128 Paris AFP in English 2117 GMT 14 Nov 81]

PRC FINANCING AGREEMENT--M. Amadou Cisse Dia, the President of the National Assembly, returned to Dakar recently from a visit to Peking, China. M. Dia told reporters, "The Chinese authorities have agreed to finance a stadium for 60,000 people in Dakar and a dam at Bignona." Bignona is about 20 miles north of Ziguinchor, in the Casamance region. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3351, 19 Oct 81 p 2480]

CSO: 4700/272

## MINISTER ADDRESSES HIGH-LEVEL SEMINAR ON PLANNING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

JUDICIOUS and effective planning of Tanzania's scarce national resources is the best remedy for the country's current economic difficulties, the Minister of State for Planning and Economic Affairs, Ndugu Kighoma Malima, said in Arusha yesterday.

Addressing a high-level seminar on planning, Ndugu Malima said the economic crisis would not be overcome easily if basic social requirements like education, health, water and essential commodities were overlooked.

He told the seminar participants, mainly senior planning officials from ministries and parastatal organisations, that the present hardships should not tempt the country to abandon its long-term socio-economic objective — to create "a socialist, egalitarian, rational and just society".

The Minister said it was wishful thinking to rely on "various accommodations and partnerships with capitalism" to solve our problems because such were the relations which had led poor countries into "the present blind alley".

"We have, therefore, rightly rejected all quasi-solutions which pretend to solve our present economic problems at the expense of our people," he said.

Ndugu Malima urged the participants to suggest ways of dealing with specific problems and point out "unsuspected and hitherto unknown" opportunities to improve the situation.

He told the five-day seminar which opened yesterday that it was not true that the planning sector knew everything about how "or even what has to be done in order to solve our present economic difficulties."

The Minister suggested a need to borrow from planning principles in other socialist countries where, he said, mobilisation and allocation of national resources were centrally controlled by planning authorities on behalf of the Party and government.

Planning discipline, he said, required that programmes and projects were implemented by those entrusted with their execution and that once the plan was approved no new projects except emergency ones would be entertained.

He explained that co-ordinated planning for agricultural or industrial development should go hand in hand with basic infrastructure such as transport facilities, power, water and housing.

# MINISTER ANNOUNCES EXPORT INCENTIVE PLAN

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

EXPORTERS of manufactured, processed and horticultural products worth more than 10,000/- in one single shipment will be considered for the export rebate incentives, the Board of External Trade (BET) announced yesterday.

A BET spokesman said in Dar es Salaam that those sending out shipments below 10,000/- were considered "small exporters" but would be considered for the scheme if they expanded their business volume and exceeded 10,000/-.

He reminded eligible exporters to obtain from the board's headquarters in the city the export rebate claim forms with which they could apply for the incentive.

The Government has allocated 100 million shillings in 1981/82 for the rebate scheme.

The scheme does not cover unprocessed products exported as raw materials nor agricultural products as these are handled by another scheme.

The spokesman said BET would inform the eligible qualifying exporters by letter on the amount awarded to him/her.

The present export rebate scheme, launched by the government in June this year

replaces the erstwhile scheme which was more involved, requiring the eligible exporters to go through a long process before they finally collected their cheques.

Under the present scheme, once the BET approves the awards, the beneficiaries collect their money.

The rebate rates have been fixed and vary for each group of industry or products.

The rates go up to 25 per cent of the free on board (FOB) value of the export items.

The FOB value means the value of the item without its insurance cover and freight costs.

Among other criteria, the awards would consider those who fully utilised their production capacities, those who utilised less foreign exchange to produce goods that fetched more foreign exchange and also those who exported their products outside for lower prices than those offered at home.

Announcing the export incentive scheme the Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo, had said exporters exceeding the average performance "by quality and not by volume" over the past one year would get an additional bonus of 10 per cent on top of the rebate.

SUNGURATEX MANAGER BRIEFS ASSEMBLY SPEAKER

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Mangengesa Mdimil]

[Text]

THE Tanganyika Dyeing and Weaving Mills Limited (Sunguralex) expects to produce over 11.2 million metres of cloth this year, the company's Acting General Manager, Mr. J.M. Thornton, said on Wednesday.

He added, however, that there had been a decline in production in recent years due to many problems. Important among all was lack of spare parts and raw materials mainly from overseas. Last year the company produced 11,061,419 metres of cloth against the targetted 15,068,000 metres.

Mr. Thornton was briefing the Speaker of the National Assembly, Chief Adam Sapi

Mkwawa, who visited the company on a familiarisation tour of textile production.

Mr. Thornton said the target of 11,216,275 metres could have been well surpassed, but fell short due to an acute shortage of spare parts and other accessories. He said 56 weaving machines were grounded for three months since August, for lack of vital spare parts.

"This is a national problem", he said, adding that the company was making alternative arrangements for obtaining "at least some of the spare parts and other accessories locally".

CSO: 4700/264



# EANSL WORKERS TO RECEIVE TERMINAL BENEFITS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Nov 81 p 3

[Text]

FIFTY-seven workers of the defunct Eastern Africa National Shipping Line (EANSL) would soon receive Shs. 1,104,006/65 from the government as their terminal benefits, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Confirming this, the Director of Shipping in the Ministry of Communication and Transport, Ndugu P. Megji said arrangements have already been finalised on how the workers could be paid.

He said the former employees would have to report to the ministry to receive their benefits which include payments of accrued leave, notice of termination, leave allowance and severance allowance.

He explained that payment of the benefits is part of the EANSL liquidation process following its dissolution in April last year in which Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia held shares.

Ndugu Megji said the Lon-

don-based joint liquidator, Coopers and Lybrand, had set the net figure to be paid to the beneficiaries after deducting their loans at 1,300,996/65.

However, he said the workers would share some Shs. 1,104,006/65 because further deductions would have to be made since the workers had received loans from the government when they were repatriated from Kenya.

He said those unable to travel to Dar es Salaam should forward their contact addresses so that their cheques could be sent wherever they are.

In June this year, Tanzania signed the "heads of agreement" which was prepared by the liquidator on how the shareholders could meet their liabilities. The other shareholders had signed it earlier.

EANSL was disbanded after it fell into constant financial problems leading its creditors to seize its ships.

WORLD BANK EXPERT SAYS NATION COULD BE MAJOR TOBACCO PRODUCER

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Nov 81 p 3

[Excerpt]

TANZANIA could become a world major tobacco producer like the US if proper modern methods were applied, a World Bank tobacco expert said in Tabora at the weekend.

Talking to tobacco field officers, at a two-day seminar on good tobacco husbandry Dr. M.A. Wahdi said Tanzania had suitable land for tobacco growing and if proper methods were followed, it would become one of the best tobacco producers in the world.

He wondered why Tanzania should not even equal other tobacco producers like Malawi, Zimbabwe and Zambia. He said these countries had similar conditions but they produced an average of 1,500 to 2,000 kilogrammes of tobacco per hectare compared to Tanzania's average of only 500 kilogrammes per hectare.

The World Bank expert, who has been seconded to the Tobacco Authority of Tanzania (TAT), pointed out that some of the problems hindering the progress of tobacco production in the country were bad selection of sites and late preparation of farms. He added that delays in harvesting also contributed to bad production.

NATION'S PARTICIPATION IN 'ANUGA' WORLD FOOD MARKET 'A SUCCESS'

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 8 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

TANZANIA's participation at the just ended "Anuga" world Food Market in Cologne, Federal Republic of Germany, has been described as a success.

According to the Board of External Trade (BET) representative at the Tanzania pavilion, Ndugu Gillied Ndossi, the country's participation at the six-day fair was "quite successful".

Among Tanzanian firms which took part were the Cashewnut Authority of Tanzania (CAT), the General Agricultural Products Export Corporation (GAPEX), the Tanzania Instant Coffee Company (BUKOP) and the Tobacco Authority of Tanzania (TAT).

The corporations exhibited an extensive range of agricultural products including coffee, cocoa, cardamom, cloves, coconut products, cotton seeds, cereals, tea, instant coffee, fresh and canned fruits, wine, vegetable oils as well as corned beef, meat extracts and

other meat products.

BET received several export inquiries and Ndugu Ndossi said he was optimistic about follow-up business. Coffee, tea, cashewnut, cardamom, fruit juice, fresh fruits and cereals did particularly well, he said.

The FRG is a good market for Tanzania's food exports and the prospects are good for further expanding the sales.

It is understood that Tanzania's coffee, tea, cardamom and cashewnut are in good demand in Germany and Tanzania is making efforts to diversify exports to the FRG.

This year's "Anuga" has been described as the largest in its 60-year history in terms of the range of food and drinks on show and the area covered by exhibitors.

As many as 4,436 firms from some 80 countries displayed their products over an area of 205,000 square metres and attracted a record number of 140,000 world visitors.

## GOVERNMENT ASKED TO GIVE MORE SUPPORT TO NAFCO

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Nov 81 p 3

[Text]

THE government has been called upon to give more support to the National Agricultural and Food Corporation (NAFCO) to enable the corporation to successfully implement its food production programme.

The call was made in Tanga over the weekend by the Tanga Regional Party Chairman, Ndugu Daudi Semkiwa when closing the seven-day NAFCO managers conference at Mkonge Hotel.

Ndugu Semkiwa said despite NAFCO's performance in the production of food crops, it still needed government help to be able to produce enough food for the country.

He said if given the necessary assistance, NAFCO could greatly help to overcome the food deficit now experienced by the country.

The Party leader commended NAFCO for its good job and urged it to double its

efforts to rid the country of food shortfalls.

He stressed the importance of better implementation of programmes by utilising the available resources and that NAFCO should always act as a catalyst to villages around its farms.

He also underlined the importance of irrigation farming in the production of food crops.

Speaking at the end of the conference, the NAFCO Manager, Ndugu A. Kaduri said participants to the conference had resolved to double their efforts in producing more food for the nation.

NAFCO last week announced plans to start three more large-scale farms and to expand its existing farms in a bid to increase food crop production.

Two of the three farms — Gawa in Arusha Region which will undertake wheat production and the Dakawa

rice farm in Morogoro Region — are to start production this year.

The third farm will be started next year at Namtumbo in Ruvuma Region to undertake maize production.

The corporation also has plans to explore more areas in the country suitable for large-scale food crop irrigation farming.

NAFCO has also reported a steady increase in wheat and rice output over the past five years.

For example, between 1976 and this year, wheat production in NAFCO farms rose at an average rate of 2,963 tonnes or 16.6 per cent.

The Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Joseph Mungai, on behalf of the government has hailed NAFCO for its exemplary successes, and has called for careful planning and control of its programmes so as to achieve further successes.

MINISTER HAILS NAFCO FOR FOOD PRODUCTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Seth Kamuhanda]

[Text]

THE Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Joseph Mungai, has commended the National Agricultural Food Corporation (NAFCO) for its performance in the production of food and has urged it, together with other farmers, to produce even more this season.

In a written speech to the ongoing NAFCO's managers conference, distributed to conference participants in Tanga, Ndugu Mungai said his ministry was quite impressed by NAFCO's production of cereal crops, particularly wheat and rice whose production has shown an upward trend during the past five years.

The minister paid special tribute to farm managers and workers of NAFCO farms for their good job.

He also urged the corporation and farmers in the country to grow more food this season to save the nation from food deficit.

Ndugu Mungai reiterated the call for every farmer to at-

tain production targets by growing the right crops in their areas and following the necessary cultural practices as recommended by field agricultural staff.

"My ministry strongly believes that since every farmer grew the appropriate crops in appropriate areas, much more food would be produced", the minister noted.

He pointed out that the call for increased production of food crops should be taken seriously by all the farmers to set the country free from food crisis.

Referring to NAFCO in particular, Ndugu Mungai stressed the importance of careful planning and control of its programmes as the best way of achieving further success.

He said careful planning and control programmes would enable the corporation to reduce production costs while maximising on available output.

## NAFCO LAUNCHES MAJOR FOOD PRODUCTION STRATEGY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Seth Kamuhanda]

[Text]

THE National Agricultural and Food Corporation (NAFCO) has launched a major food production strategy under the Five-Year Development Plan aimed at making the nation self sufficient in major food.

The NAFCO General Manager, Ndugu A.S. Kaduri, said here yesterday that under the strategy, it was envisaged that paddy production would increase from 27,000 tons in 1981/82 to 46,000 tons by 1985/86 or an annual growth rate of 14.3 per cent.

Wheat production, the annual growth rate of which is expected to reach 17 per cent during the next five years, would increase from 31,200 tons this season to 58,200 tons in 1985/86.

A considerable increase is, however, expected in maize production, which is to rise from 4,780 tons in 1981/82 to 26,350 tons by 1985/86 or an annual growth rate of over 54 per cent over the same period.

The General Manager said that although NAFCO production strategy was concentrated mainly in the three main food crops, plans to invest in soya bean production

were underway. A 2,000 hectare farm is to be started at Kasulu in Kigoma region while the Nachingwea farm will be expanded, he added.

He explained that NAFCO is conducting appraisals of all its ailing farms with a view to phasing them out.

Ndugu Kaduri said under the five year strategy, three new projects would be started. These are Dakawa (2,000 hectares) whose implementation is to be ready by next year, Madibira (5,000 hectares) and Kapunga farm (2,700 hectares). Studies from Madibira have already been completed and the detailed design of the farm is to begin in six months' time, he explained.

On wheat production the General Manager said over the period NAFCO would implement five new wheat projects. During the period 12,000 new hectares would be put under wheat production at Basotu.

The Gawal and Loliondo farms each with 4,000 hectares of wheat would also be implemented. The Gawal farm is currently under implementation while pre-

investment studies for Loliondo are to start in the near future, he noted.

The Manager added that three maize projects would be undertaken at Ndolela (2,000) Namutumbo (3,200) and Chita (2,000) hectares respectively. Studies for Ndolela farm would be undertaken soon while Chita preliminary studies have already been done, he said.

Ndugu Kaduri said development investments for new rice projects during the period would amount to 920m/- at 1980 prices and replacement investments for new and existing projects are expected to reach 56m/-.

Investment for new wheat development projects during the whole plan would be allowed 308m/- and replacement investments for both new and existing was estimated at the tune of 142 million shillings, he said.

Development investment for existing maize farms would amount to 34m/- and 195.5m/- for new projects, while some 35m/- would be required in form of replacement investments for maize projects, he added.



# WFP TO PROVIDE FOOD RATIONS AT SUBSIDIZED PRICES TO TSA WORKERS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

THE World Food Programme has approved a 77,490,000/- assistance to Tanzania for the rehabilitation of the country's sisal estates. Part of the fund would also be used to improve workers' nutritional level as part of the Tanzania Sisal Authority's measures to provide incentives to sisal cutters.

WFP would provide food rations to be sold at subsidized prices to workers on TSA estates for a period of three years. The funds thus realized will be used to finance the construction of new housing units on selected estates.

The housing improvement programme proposed by TSA envisages the renovation and construction of units on all 33 productive estates. Of the total of 7,300 existing houses, TSA estimates indicate that over 4,000 units are beyond repair and in need of rebuilding. About 1,900 units are to be renovated.

A total of 600 houses would be built at Ngombezi, Morogoro and Kimamba sisal estates. The houses have been designed by the Ardhi Institute.

The programme was discussed during the visit of a WFP mission to Tanzania in September last year after two FAO-sponsored survey missions — in 1977 and in 1978 — had identified housing as one of the areas for investment in the rehabilitation of the sisal industry. A technical appraisal of TSA's housing improvement programme was carried out by the UN Centre for Human Settlements and Ardhi Institute.

The production and export of sisal continues to be of great importance to Tanzania. Up to the late sixties, the country was the world's largest producer and exporter of sisal, enjoying 40 per cent of the international market.

CSO: 4700/264

# WORKSHOP TO DISCUSS REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES IN FOOD STRATEGY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Nov 81 p 3

[Text]

TECHNICAL experts from various ministries and regions on the mainland yesterday began a three-day workshop in Arusha to discuss regional perspectives in the proposed national food strategy. *Shihata* has reported.

The strategy, adopted last year by the Government, is intended to achieve a higher priority for inter-relating increased food production, improved food consumption and distribution and reducing malnutrition.

The strategy preparation, however, began in February this year. According to an official of the Ministry of Agriculture, several technical papers covering the necessary fields within the food sector were ready.

The Arusha workshop will involve all the regions in the country in discussing the important aspect of food production and consumption.

During the workshop, there will be technical exchange of views between the relevant ministries, institutions and experts assisting in drawing up the national food strategy.

The exchange involves presentation of regional reports outlining plans and problems related to food production, marketing and storage as well as regional potentialities.

The importance of a food strategy as a basis for defining the food sector within national development goals was initiated by the Food and Agriculture Organisation conference held here in 1979.

On a request from the Tanzania government, FAO and the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) agreed to provide technical and financial assistance respectively towards preparation of the national food strategy.

The workshop will conclude with a programme summary will be drawn up encompassing various issues which included farm inputs, adaptation technology, research and extension services, land use planning, storage, rural infrastructure and producer incentives.

## TANSEED APPEALS TO REGIONS TO PLACE SEED ORDERS

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 8 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Arusha-based Tanzania Seed Company (TANSEED) has appealed to regions to place their orders for seeds before the forthcoming farming season which starts later this month.

TANSEED General Manager Bakari Lusewa told *Shihata* in Tanga yesterday that although the farming season was already around the corner, some regions had not yet placed their orders or had ordered only a small amount of their requirements.

He pointed out for example that Iringa, Mbeya and Rukwa regions had together ordered only 200 tonnes of hybrid maize seeds up to September this year compared to 1,000 tonnes ordered by the three regions during the same period last year.

The General Manager urged regions not to wait until the start of the rain season because by then, it would be difficult to transport the seeds to peasants as some roads would be impassable.

Ndugu Lusewa said prompt orders will enable the company work out plans of how to transport the seeds from Arusha to the rest of the country.

On seed production he ex-

plained that the company will produce 500 tonnes of different seeds compared to 5,800 tonnes produced last year. Fifty per cent of this year's production would be hybrid maize, he added.

He said the demand for sorghum seeds this season had doubled from some 1,000 tonnes distributed last season to 2,000 tonnes.

The general manager attributed the increased demand to the government's call to peasants to grow drought-resistant crops in semi-arid areas.

On seed distribution plans, Ndugu Lusewa explained that TANSEED had this season increased the number of outlets for its seeds in the regions from eight to 25 to allow peasants have easy access to the seeds.

He said the company had opened retail shops at Arusha, Moshi, Iringa, Mbeya and Njombe where peasants would easily buy their seeds. In addition, two transit depots had been established at Songea and Sumbawanga, he added.

Apart from the retail shops, TANSEED had also opened store kits at Mafinga, Rombo, Sumbawanga, Hai, Same and Babati.

ZANZIBAR AIDING FISH PROJECT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Erastus Damas]

[Text]

THE Zanzibar government has pledged to offer financial assistance for further marine research aimed at exploiting sea wealth.

Speaking before inaugurating the aquaculture project, undertaken by marine scientists from the University of Dar es Salaam, the Zanzibar Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, Ndugu Simai Mmanga, said the government was looking for funds to assist such projects.

"We can not embark on projects which need foreign exchange to purchase sophisticated equipment but we can have simple projects like these which even our people can undertake by using cheap materials.

As for Zanzibar, he said time had come to diversify its economy which largely depended on cloves by developing its potential fish industry.

Earlier the project leader who is also the Director of the Institute of Marine Sciences, Doctor Philip Bwathondi, said looking at Zanzibar apart from cloves the bulk of Isles economy hinges on fish production and hence the need to intensify marine research.

He said the intention of the project by the International Foundation for Sciences (IFS) is to demonstrate to the nation the feasibility of marine fish culture in Tanzania and later on devise means of introducing the practice to the peasants.

He said the people can establish fishing projects on co-operative basis using the methods recommended by the experts in the project.

The fish harvested yesterday which amounted to 1,000, were planted in cages last April and by yesterday had grown from 3.5cm to over 20 cm total length which is standard market size.

CSO: 4700/264

## NPC ANNOUNCES NEW PRICE INCREASES, REDUCTIONS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Nov 81 p 10

[Text]

THE National Price Commission (NPC) has increased the prices of beverages, household articles, building materials, textiles and garments and has lowered those of some brands of washing soap and detergents effective yesterday.

The new prices are pan territorial except for soft drinks and cement. The prices of soft drinks would depend on the location of the bottling plants and those of cement have been fixed up to regional headquarters level.

An NPC statement attributed the price increases to the rise in the cost of industrial raw materials, high import costs, of consumer goods and the rise in the costs of petroleum which is both used for industrial and transport purposes.

The statement further explained that the prices had been raised due to low capacity utilisation in industries caused by shortage of foreign exchange with which to acquire inputs.

The price had also been raised to correspond with the increase in the minimum wage by 25 per cent and in

salaries exceeding 600/- a month by 15 per cent effective July 1, this year, the statement said.

There had also been several changes in Government taxes such as customs duties as announced in Parliament by the Minister for Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal, in June this year.

The prices of galvanised corrugated iron (GCI) sheets, salt and products of Amboni Plastics, Tanzania Hosiery, Soxy Limited and those of mosquito coils remain intact.

Prices of radios and radio recorders, automobile tyres and batteries and hand hoes have also been raised.

But some of the items, the prices of which were listed, are not found on shop shelves. They include baby milk, toilet soap, toothpaste, cooking fats, vacuum flasks and sanitary towels.

A sample of the new prices (old prices in brackets): Beer (in bars, restaurants and hotels) — Ndovu/Kilimanjaro 17/35 (15/50), Crown 17/40 (15/35), Pilaner 17/45 (15/60) and Safari 17/75 (15/80).

Soft drinks (for Dar es Salaam only): Coca Cola, Fanta and Sprite in hotels

bars and restaurants 3/25 (3/05); Pepsi and Mirinda orange 3/15 (3/-).

Khanga — first (a pair) 109/- (97/90), rejects — 106/50 (95/-).

The price of a bar of Mbuni, Ilula, Simba, Kisura washing soap and Foma detergent have been reduced. The bars will now cost 12/80 instead of 12/85 while the price of Foma is 7/50 for 178 grammes (15/-) and 13/40 for the 318 grammes (22/50).

Africafe Instant Coffee will now cost 8/35 for 50 grammes (7/90), 15/75 for 100 grammes (17/30), 36/50 for 250 grammes (34/40) and 70/55 for the 500 grammes tin (67/10).

African Pride tea — 500 grammes — 17/85 (14/80), Green Label 250 grammes 0/90 (0/75) and Green Label 250 grammes 8/40 (6/85).

Cement: maximum retail price for a tonne 1,354/- and for a 50 kilogrammes bag 67/70.

A vane of louvre frame with plastic fittings will cost 14/70. For 16 gauge the price will be 17/45 and 18 gauges now cost 18/20.

The statement explained that "stormite" aluminium louveres were 16 gauge and "metaluv" were 18 gauge.

# NYERERE ASKS TRADING BODIES TO BUY COOPERATIVE PRODUCED GOODS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Nyerere yesterday directed public trading institutions to buy commodities produced by co-operative ventures to alleviate the marketing problems facing the ventures.

Inaugurating the Tanzania Mechanical Engineering Co-operative Society (TAMECO) at Keko in Dar es Salaam, Mwalimu said productive co-operative groups would not thrive without reliable outlets for their products.

There are standing directives that public trading organisations should give preference to co-operative ventures, but these were not followed because some institutions favoured private enterprises offering 'ten per cent' (commission), Mwalimu noted.

This, he said, contributed to the failure of many co-operative ventures. "The reluctance of trading

organisations to market their products helps to kill them," he explained.

The President commended the Household Supplies Company (HOSCO) which, he was told, accepted to be the sole distributors of knives produced by TAMECO. "Other institutions should follow this example", he said.

Mwalimu said co-operative ventures were important because they were very few in the country as many had collapsed because of financial problems and maladministration.

He urged TAMECO members to identify with other co-operative societies in Dar es Salaam and exert common pressure on the Party and Government for more assistance. The ventures should also establish mutual operational relations between them, he added.

TAMECO was formed in

1972. It runs four cereal dehusking and milling machines and a five million/- knife-making factory built with financial assistance from a Dutch development aid organisation — HIVOS.

HIVOS also trained three Tanzanians in Holland and Britain. The factory has the capacity to produce 500,000 knives per year.

The inauguration ceremony was also attended by representatives from HIVOS in the Netherlands and the Dutch Ambassador to Tanzania, Van Willigen.

Mwalimu commended the Dutch aid and hoped that the organisation would assist more co-operative societies in the country.

He said the co-operation between TAMECO and HIVOS was a manifestation of the Dutch organisation's realisation of the development problems facing Tanzania.



# TACOSHILI ASKS TRADING COMPANIES TO USE LAKE CARGO SERVICES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Nov 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Tanzania Coastal Shipping Line (TACOSHILI) has appealed to Iringa, Mbeya and Ruvuma Regional Trading Companies and other distribution organs in the three regions to effectively utilise the newly-introduced cargo ship services on Lake Nyasa between Itungi and Mbamba Bay ports.

In an interview with *Shihata* on Tuesday the TACOSHILI Acting General Manager, Ndugu M.S. Karani, noted that the villages between Itungi and Mbamba Bay, could only be saved from the acute shortage of essential commodities by a faster distribution system.

Ndugu Karani said the *mv Songea* which has been lying idle at the Itungi port since 1975 will soon start plying between Itungi, Manda, Liuli and Mbambabay.

After failing to reach Lake Nyasa shore villages by road, Iringa and Ruvuma RTCs have in the past handed goods to the Mbeya Regional Trading Company, robbing the Lake Nyasa villages of the quotas they deserved.

Ndugu Karani added that apart from improving transportation and delivery of essential commodities, crops and farm inputs, transportation costs would also be lowered.

*Mv Songea*, bought six years ago from Yugoslavia has since then not been able to operate because of a sandbar at the mouth of Itungi port.

According to Ndugu Karani, the sandbar has now been removed with the help of technicians from the Tanzania Harbours Authority.

CSO: 4700/264

## PARTY OFFICIALS SEEK TO IMPROVE LAKE ZONE FUEL DISTRIBUTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Nestas Kageuka]

[Text]

REGIONAL Party Secretaries from Mwanza, Musoma, Shinyanga and Kagera regions ended their two-day meeting here yesterday with a call to the government to consider increasing the daily supply of fuel to the Lake zone.

They agreed after discussing best ways of distributing fuel to the regions, that in order to ensure adequate supply of fuel to the lake zone, tank wagons for fuel transportation should be increased to 85 daily instead of 11.

They also urged the government to help the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) maintain and repair broken down wagons to increase the corporation's capacity for fuel transportation.

Of the 403 tank wagons of the corporation, 205 were out of service.

The Regional Party Secretaries also said the "block-train" system introduced last week to boost fuel stocks in the four regions should be continued until such time when the fuel position in the zone was satisfactory.

They said that oil companies, the TRC, the Customs Department and the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) should be responsible for fast loading, transportation and off-loading the rail tanks to facilitate faster turn around of the wagons. The TPDC should also service its depot at Musoma and build another one at Shinyanga to stock enough fuel.

The leaders also requested the

TRC to ferry its fuel supplies from Dar es Salaam to the neighbouring towns by road, leaving the tank wagons for transportation to distant places.

They also said that TPDC should give clear and proper fuel allocations to the four regions to avoid allegations that one region was using part of another region's stock.

In a move to avoid unfair fuel distribution, the leaders suggested that the TPDC representative in Mwanza should have powers to control its distribution in the zone.

They also said that major fuel consumers like factories and BIT industries should buy their own tankers to facilitate quick delivery. They further suggested that tenders for fuel transportation from the oil companies should be offered to all transporters in the four regions and not restricted to Mwanza only.

The Regional Party Secretaries also said the Ministry of Communications and Transport should review the present road fuel transportation charges.

The leaders who met here included the Mwanza Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Daniel Machemba, the Mara Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Stephen Wassira, and the Shinyanga Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Gwasa Sebabili.

The Kagera Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Naa Kaimi, did not attend but was represented by the Regional Development Director, Ndugu Edward Oluoch.

## SISAL GROWERS CALL FOR TSGA'S REVIVAL

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

SISAL growers have called for the revival of the Tanzania Sisal Growers Association (TSGA) to enable them formulate a collective strategy of rehabilitating the country's ailing sisal industry, *Shihata* reported yesterday.

Leaders and workers of sisal estates said during their week-long workshop, which ended in Tanga over the week-end, that the revival of the association would help sisal growers, both private and public formulate a uniform incentive scheme for workers.

This comes in the wake of last week's decision by the management of the Tanga-based Amboni Estates Ltd to launch an ambitious incentive-giving programme including monthly salary increase, generous gifts and prizes to its sisal cutters.

Other resolutions adopted by the workshop include a request to the Party and government to formulate a national guideline on better ways of employing workers in sisal estates.

Such ways, the participants said, should include a system whereby governments of villages near sisal estates should provide permanent labour to the estates.

The workshop which discussed the role of the Tanzania Sisal Authority (TSA), called on the TSA to assist its

group companies in securing raw materials and other working equipment and facilities.

Participants charged that the TSA should stop the present practice of lending tractors and other equipment to her group companies. Instead, they said, the TSA should provide the equipment as services which she is entitled to provide.

The workshop also called on the government to assist the TSA group companies with huge capital investment to help them in their efforts to rehabilitate the sisal industry.

Last week the World Food Programme approved a 77,490,000/- assistance to TSA as part of efforts to rehabilitate Tanzania's sisal industry.

Part of the fund will also be used to improve workers' nutritional level and motivate them to raise productivity in the country's sisal estates.

Under the programme, workers on TSA's estates will be provided with food rations at subsidized prices. The fund will also finance construction of new housing units.

Tanzania's sisal industry, once among the country's leading foreign exchange earners, is facing a series of problems including shortage of sisal cutters partly due to deteriorating living conditions in sisal estates.

## BRIEFS

FRG TEAM EVALUATING TIRDEP--Nine economists, civil engineers and consultants from the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and the University of Dar es Salaam are expected in Tanga next Monday to evaluate the Tanga Integrated Rural Development Programme (TIRDEP) projects. The team, which will be in the region for about one month, will have nine points on its terms of reference, according to a draft guide titled "project evaluation," Shihata reported from Tanga yesterday. The team, which will be in the region for about one month, will have nine points on its terms of reference, according to a draft guide titled "project evaluation," Shihata reported from Tanga yesterday. The team will also recommend future project development. Twenty-four projects have either been completed or are going on or are under feasibility study by TIRDEP since 1972. They include agricultural extension, agricultural irrigation, rural roads in Handeni District, cattle husbandry and marketing-stock routes and promotion of rural industries. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Nov 81 p 1]

DELEGATION TO MAPUTO--A four-man delegation led by the Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo, leaves Dar es Salaam for Maputo, Mozambique, tomorrow to finalise arrangements for establishment of the Ruvuma Free Trade Association (RFTA) as recommended by the Tanzania Mozambique Sub-Commission on Transport. A statement issued in the city yesterday by the Ministry of Trade said the six day meeting is also expected to review progress of implementation of bilateral annual trade protocol and cooperation. The RFTA arrangement concluded by the subcommission of the Joint Commission of Cooperation between Tanzania and Mozambique last March seeks progressive removal of tariffs between the two countries. The association is expected to become operational next January. Others in the delegation are the Acting Commissioner for Foreign Trade, Ndugu A.A. Abbas, the Manager of the Export Promotion Department of the Bank of Tanzania, Ndugu A. Lijumba and Ndugu N. Issa of the Attorney-General's Chambers. Tanzania's Ambassador to Mozambique, Ndugu C. Kileo, and an official responsible for trade with Mozambique in the embassy, Ndugu B. Kapya, will join the delegation in Maputo. [Text] [Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 8 Nov 81 p 1]

MINISTER TO YUGOSLAVIA--Belgrade, Wednesday--Visiting Tanzanian Industries Minister Basil Maramba and Yugoslav Prime Minister Veselin Djuranovic today discussed Southern Africa and the support they would continue to give to liberation movements in the area, official said. Ndugu Mramba and Ndugu Djuranovic also expressed their countries' readiness to increase economic ties and the participation of Yugoslav firms in Tanzanian development projects, the official said. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Nov 81 p 1]

IMPORTATION OF PRC-PRODUCED FILMS--Dar-es-Salaam, October 29--Tanzania is expected to import Chinese-produced films to give local movie-goers more variety. The general manager of the country's film company, Elli Mbotoo, said the move was in line with his firm's policy of importing films from different countries to enable Tanzanians to learn about other cultures. Mr Mbotoo added that he hoped that China, with its long experience, would help Tanzania to develop its infant film industry. A few days ago it was reported that about 20 films would be imported from the Soviet Union for screening. At the moment the Tanzanian film industry is largely dominated by films from the Western world and India. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 27 Oct 81 p 22]

REOPENING OF BORDER MARKET--Dar-es-Salaam, October 27--The once famous market place of Mutukula on the Tanzanian-Ugandan border west of Lake Victoria, closed during the 1978 war against the forces of former Ugandan dictator Idi Amin, is functioning again, it was reported here. Mutukula is on the Tanzanian side of the border and was of great use to Ugandans who had no comparable facilities in the same region. It became a ghost town after Amin forces over-ran it and the residents fled. Reports reaching here said the re-opening ceremony was attended by hundreds of local residents who heard Ugandan and Tanzanian leaders appeal for support for Ugandan President Milton Obote by exposing smugglers and profit-mongers. (Smuggling over the border is rampant because of shortages of consumer goods in Uganda). Meanwhile, Tanzanian Home Affairs Minister Brigadier Muhiddin Kimario has urged the Armed Forces to join the fight against across-border crime and smuggling over the Kenya-Tanzania frontier. The Minister, speaking to members of the forces on a course in the Kilimanjaro region of Northern Tanzania, said neighbouring countries would solve their problems and work towards regional development through closer cooperation. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 27 Oct 81 p 18]

ECONOMIC SABOTAGE--Dar-es-Salaam, October 26--A 48-year-old Kenyan businessman of German origin has been detained since October 19 for allegedly acting against the "country's economic interests", Home Affairs Minister Muhiddin Kimario said today, according to the official Shihata news agency. Arrested was Hermus Phillipus Steyn, who has run a hunting service and seed farming company in Northern Tanzania for 10 years. Mr Kimario warned that stern action would be taken against anyone indulging in "economic sabotage". In July, Tanzanian police said they were investigating a case involving the smuggling of more than seven million shillings (one million dollars) in Tanzanian currency to neighbouring Kenya. At this time, Mr Steyn allegedly offered a bribe to a Kenyan policeman in attempts to have legal proceedings concerning currency smuggling to Kenya dropped. Shihata said that Mr Steyn, owner of the Rift Valley Seed Company, had a fleet of seven light aircraft and a private airstrip on his farm. He had obtained permission "to fly at will between the two countries" despite the closure of the Tanzanian-Kenyan border, Shihata said. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 27 Oct 81 p 19]

MEDICAL HELP--Dar-es-Salaam, October 27--The Japanese Government has donated medical equipment worth 12 million shillings (about 1.5 million U.S. dollars) to Tanzania to improve health services. The equipment includes X-ray films and surgical instruments. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 27 Oct 81 p 19]

REASONS FOR SENDING TROOPS TO CHAD INDICATED

AB131857 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The members of the Executive Council met this morning at Mont Ngaliema. It was the founding chairman himself who chaired the meeting. Here is a report on the meeting by citizen Elebe ma Ekonzo, state commissioner for information and government spokesman.

The founding chairman and president of the republic, who returned from Gbadolite yesterday after the conference of heads of state of Africa and France, convened the Executive Council this morning at Mont Ngaliema. It is evident that the head of state informed his associates on that meeting.

The state commissioner of foreign affairs and cooperation, who continued the report on the conference, developed for his colleagues the various aspects of the Paris conference. He stressed the important role played by the Zairian delegation and referred to the diplomatic success that our action incontestably scored in the Paris capital.

In fact, Zaire, the second Francophone country in the world, played an important role during the conference whose next session will be held in Kinshasa in 1982. Until then, while preoccupying ourselves with the problem of economic revival in the country, Zaire observes with interest the evolution of the new situation that her initiative has created in Chad.

In fact, one of the recommendations made by the founding chairman, that of stabilizing peace in Chad by the sending of a security force comprising troops from member African states was accepted unanimously. And although we lost a week because of certain diplomatic misunderstandings, 700 Zairian paratroopers will be sent to Ndjamena, the capital of Chad, by air on the morning of Sunday, 15 November.

While waiting for the decisions to be made by the OAU, all the costs involved in this operation--transportation of troops, welfare of the men, etc.--will be the total responsibility of the Republic of Zaire for 1 month. Evidently one would say that these expenses will eat into the state budget. In reply I will say that Zaire has a calling and a mission to accomplish in the heart of this continent. I will also say that as she cannot avoid the duties imposed on her by superior interests, Zaire must make sacrifices. This action constitutes such a sacrifice. Zaire will accept it in the name of honor and greatness.

CSO: 4719/192



ZAIRE

BRIEFS

DECREES CREATE INSTITUTES--Kinshasa, 31 Oct (AZAP)--The founding chairman of the MPR, President Mobutu Sese Seko on 7 October signed 10 decrees setting up advanced technical institutes. These presidential ordinances give the general dispositions which govern these institutes and state their organization and their functioning. The institutes are: Academy of Fine Arts; National Institute of Arts in Kinshasa; Advanced Institute for Arts and Professions in Kinshasa; Advanced Institute for Rural Development at Bukavu; Advanced Institute for Technical [word indistinct] at Bukavu; Advanced Institute for Statistics at Lubumbashi; Advanced Technical Institute for Social Studies at Lubumbashi; Advanced Institute of Commerce at Kisangani; Institute for Agronomical Studies at Bangamisa, and Advanced Institute for Agronomical Studies at Mondongo. [Text] [AB311348 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1302 GMT 31 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/192

# KAUNDA URGES ZAMBIAN-MALAWIAN 'PEOPLES' RELATIONSHIP'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Oct 81 p 7

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Kaunda yesterday called for the establishment of "a peoples' relationship" between Zambia and Malawi.

He said such a relationship should be started at local government level.

The President said this at State House when a six-man civic delegation from Blantyre paid a courtesy call on him.

The delegation came for the 17th Independence anniversary celebrations at the invitation of the Ndola district council with which Blantyre is twinned.

He said Zambia and Malawi enjoyed close relations but these must now move beyond geographical and cultural considerations and become people-based.

He praised Ndola and Blantyre for working out technical exchange programmes for the benefit of the people.

He urged the two cities to explore new fields of cooperation so that more

people could benefit from the twinning.

This was the only way African unity could become meaningful.

Dr Kaunda told the civic leaders that he owed the people of Malawi a visit as he had not been able to reciprocate one to Zambia by that country's president two years ago because of pressure of work.

He asked Blantyre mayor Mr Victor Likaku who led the civic delegation to inform President Kamuzu Banda that he would pay a state visit there soon.

In reply, Mr Likaku told the President that the twinning of Ndola and Blantyre could not have come about without political blessings from the leaders of Zambia and Malawi.

The achievements made in relations between the two nations were as a result of foresight by the two leaders.

During his delegation's tour of the country he had been impressed by the success recorded by farmers in the Southern Province.

# 'MAJOR DIPLOMATIC ROW' ERUPTS WITH NORWAY

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 3 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

A MAJOR diplomatic row has erupted between Zambia and Norway over differences in figures of the money Norway contributed towards the bridges reconstruction fund.

According to the figures released by Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane, Norway donated K548,000 towards the fund.

However, Norway had disputed this saying they donated over K1.5 million and that the money was made in two instalments.

Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) assistant resident in Zambia, Mr Leif Sauvik, said in Lusaka yesterday that the embassy had receipts issued by the Ministry of Finance to prove that they donated 10 million kroner which is equivalent to K1.5 million in two instalments.

The first instalment of 6.5 million kroner about K1 million was in December 1979 and a second of 3.5 million kroner about K547,000 in February last year.

"We have all the receipts, figures and all the information in our files. I was in the country at the time the

donations were made and I know this is true," Mr Sauvik said.

The Government set up the bridges reconstruction fund in 1979 following the blowing up of several bridges and other economic installations by former rebel Rhodesian commandos.

The Government also asked for international help while locally, individuals and organisations were asked to donate generously to the fund.

People in the public sector from the rank of executive officer contributed five per cent of their monthly salary to the fund while leaders donated 10 per cent of their salaries.

In December 1979, a four-member UN Security Council Ad hoc committee led by Mr Per Aasen arrived in the country to assess the country's economic needs following the damage to its economic installations.

The committee reported before departure that Zambia needed K40 million to repair her vital economic installations and K18m specifically for bridges.

And early last year, Zambia's permanent representative at the United Nations, Mr Paul Lusaka, told a Press conference at the International Airport on arrival from New York that some UN member states had pledged to contribute K13m of the K18m needed to repair the bridges.

Mr Musokotwane however, said a total of K6.8 million was donated.

He denied that Zambia had received any money from the UN towards the fund in view of the numerous pledges made by some member states to donate generously.

He said: "I am aware of the pledges made by some member states at the UN but I am not aware of any money received from there."

He said he was only aware of the the five count-

ries which donated towards the fund directly to the Government and not those which made pledges at the UN.

Giving a break down of the countries which donated towards the fund, Mr Musokotwane said the Netherlands donated K2 million, Norway K548,000, Denmark K685,000, Kuwait K193,000 and Austria K214,000.

The Minister said K2.5 million was collected from the public sector including parastatal organisations through the five per cent salary donations.

A substantial amount was also collected from individual and organisations which donated to the fund in all the provinces.

Top on the list was Copperbelt Province where K614,000 was collected followed by Lusaka and

Southern Province with K101,000 each.

Others were Central Province K89,000, Northern K15,000, Luapula K13,000, Eastern K12,000, North Western K4,000 and Western Province K1,753.

The minister said the K2 million donated by the Netherlands was not sent directly to the Ministry of Finance but was being administered by their embassy.

First Secretary at the Netherlands embassy, Mr Fred Roos confirmed that the K2 million donated by his country had been spent on work carried out to repair Zambia's economic installation damaged by the former rebel commandos.

Mr Roos said the money was paid out through receipts from the Ministry of Works and Supply for any work carried out for the Government.

# NATION MAINTAINS FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE WITH YUGOSLAVIA

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 30 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] The balance of trade between Zambia and Yugoslavia now stands at K37 million in favour of Zambia.

Interexport Company managing director, Mr Mihajlo Popovic said in Lusaka yesterday that Zambia's exports to Yugoslavia at the moment amounted to K37m while imports from that country stood at only K17m.

"This is why we would like Zambia to get more goods from Yugoslavia so that we can narrow this wide gap", Mr Popovic said.

He said his country at the moment bought copper, lead and zinc from Zambia while Zambia imported mining equipment such as abrasives, sand paper, fire extinguishers and electrical appliances.

Mr Popovic said Zambia's imports from Yugoslavia in the manufacturing field had dropped drastically from K1.2 million in 1964 to only K400,000 at the moment.

He attributed this to the world wide economic

slump which had also hit Zambia and the trade reorganisation by his company.

"We are now only dealing in goods and items which are of essential nature to Zambia such as the mining equipment", he said.

He said his company, which was an international trading concern, was able to assist Zambia in scouting for the export market.

"There are many countries interested in buying items from Zambia such as coffee, tobacco, sugar and cotton but the problem is that it is difficult to get quotations and other relevant information on these items here.

"Those who want to buy these items could like to know the quality and contents of these items but you cannot get this information", he said.

Mr Popovic suggested that Zambia should set up

an export organisation which should act as a pool for all export items from Zambia.

He said in this way, it would be easy for anyone in need of information about goods available for export and where to get them.

He urged Zambians to go full blast in the agricultural industry in order to step up food production as this was the only way to challenge rich nations.

Since there was no way a developing country could hope to challenge developed countries in the field of industry, it was only advisable that developing countries produced more food to sell to rich countries.

Mr Popovic, however, complained bitterly about lack of foreign exchange saying that his company had been badly hit by the problem as some payments had been outstanding since 1979.

# ARMY TO RECRUIT ONLY PAID-UP UNIP MEMBERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

**THE Zambia Army has changed its style of recruiting from ordinary members of the public to only paid-up UNIP members.**

The revolutionary measures were announced in Kabwe yesterday by Zambia Army Commander Lieutenant-General Malimba Masheke during the passing-out parade.

Gen Masheke said the decision had been made because future soldiers ought to protect Party policies as they could not do so if they did not subscribe to or be part of the policies.

"I would like to state the obvious and only logical conclusion that with immediate effect, the army will not recruit anybody who is not proved to be a member of UNIP.

"In our one party participatory democracy, the defence force is entirely an instrument of the Party and its Government for defending the philosophy of the Party, its policies and socialist values. Whoever joins it commits himself to this principle."

Gen Masheke told Dr Kaunda who was accompanied by Secretary of State for Defence and Security Zulu, Defence Minister and Minister of State, Mr Wilson Chakulya and Mr Ottema Musuka respectively, Youth and Sport Minister General Kingsley Chinkuli, provincial Member of the Central Committee Mr Pius Kasutu, and senior defence chiefs, that he would not allow any uniformed officer in the army to form an opposition from within "to tarnish our profession."

## Coup

In what was seen as his toughest speech, Gen Masheke warned that "immediately we notice this, we shall send him out faster than he came in."

The commander assured President Kaunda that the Zambia Army, Zambia Air Force and Zambia National Service would continue with their defensive posture against the enemy.

He dissociated the three forces from the "uncalled for behaviour of a few indisciplined elements who were involved in the last year's attempted coup d'etat and the recent rescue attempt."

Officers who were involved in these incidents only wanted to tarnish the image and good name of Zambian security forces.

CSO: 4700/278



ZNS ASKS GOVERNMENT TO CURB DESERTIONS FROM CAMPS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Zambia National Service has made recommendations to the Government to curb desertions from its camps and rural reconstruction centres, ZNS Commandant Brigadier-General Tom Fara said yesterday.

He could not reveal what the measures were but said they were necessary because the ZNS tracer-system had failed to "run down" deserters.

General Fara was reacting to revelations by Minister of State for Youth and Sport Miss Zeniah Ndhlovu that all but 3,000 recruits in 50 ZNS camps and rural reconstruction centres had deserted.

She was addressing the Eastern Province Party conference in Katete at the weekend.

Gen Fara said the ZNS had compiled a report on desertions and was awaiting directives from the Government which was studying it.

He agreed with Miss Ndhlovu that desertions in ZNS camps and rural

reconstruction centres were rampant but the figures fluctuated all the time.

The tracer-system, he said, had failed because when a deserter was apprehended he ran away again as no one had been prosecuted as stipulated by law.

"It is an infringement of the law to desert and the culprits must be prosecuted."

Gen Fara could not give figures of deserters since most of his officers in various camps were away preparing for this year's agricultural season.

He said the ZNS had not made improvements to girls' camps which had been condemned because it had no funds.

Despite this, all girls eligible for national service this year had been enlisted and the ZNS sought Government guidance over the matter.

# CHILUBA ON DETENTION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA Congress of Trade Unions chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba said in Ndola yesterday that he had learnt much during the three months detention.

Mr Chiluba, who was released on October 28, after a successful habeas corpus application which was heard by Ndola High Court judge Mr Justice Mannival Moodley said "I still feel bound to my other colleagues who are in detention."

Asked if he was bitter with the Government, Mr Chiluba whom a Times reporter found preparing to go to church with his family read verses from Psalm 23 which say: The Lord is my shepherd. I lack nothing in meadows of green grass. To the waters of repose He leads me. He guides me by paths of virtue for the sake of His name.

Mr Chiluba said he could not say much on what had transpired until the other detained labour leaders Mr Newsteadimba, the ZCTU general secretary, Mr Chitalu Sampa the assistant general secretary and the Mineworkers Union of Zambia deputy chairman Mr Timothy Walamba are released.

Mr Chiluba, who visited the trio at Kamfinsa prison on Saturday where they are being held, said, he could not say anything in the absence of his colleagues.

Mr Chiluba, Mrimba, Mr Sampa and Mr Walamba were detained on July 27 for allegedly plotting to overthrow the Government.

Judgment in Mrimba's application for a habeas corpus will be delivered on November 9, while that of Mr Sampa and Mr Walamba will be on November 13.

CSO: 4700/261

## ZAMBIAN CHILDREN ABDUCTED BY ZAIREANS REPORTEDLY 'TORTURED'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Nov 81 p 5

[Text]

TWO Zambian children abducted by Zaireans in Mufulira on October 24 were tortured, ill-fed and humiliated mentally by their captors at Mokambo border post, it was learnt yesterday.

And the brothers Crispin, ten, and Nsama Chibuta, eight, looking exhausted related a shocking story in Kitwe of their kidnap ordeal to a Times reporter.

The duo, accompanied by their mother Mrs Theresa Chifumbe Chibuta showed the healing shackle wounds inflicted on them during their captivity.

Mrs Chibuta said her two children were abducted last month after their father allegedly failed to settle K6,500 he owed Zairean businessmen.

The children were released by Zairean authorities after Zambia immigration and customs officers at Mokambo intervened.

Crispin said he and Nsama were at home in Mufulira's Chibolya township when they were approached by Zaireans who they knew as their father's business acquaintances. The men lured the children away to town when they discovered that their father was not at home.

"They said they would buy us sweets and give us money for a taxi back home. The time was about 13.00 hours."

At the main bus-stop in the second-class trading area they were put on a mini-bus for Mokambo.

At Mokambo, the children were led into Zaire at a point where immigration officials could not see them.

"If they did see them they thought the children belonged to the Zaireans," Mrs Chibuta said.

Mrs Chibuta learnt of her boys' abduction when she telephoned their schools to find out if their father had bought school shoes for them.

She was told by teachers at Ross Avenue Primary School where Nsama is in Grade One that her children had been "stolen" by Zaireans and were under house arrest at Mokambo.

The boys were shackled when they arrived in Mokambo and fed on cassava leaves.

The youngsters spoke of torture, hunger and humiliation at a house where they were held for more than five

days before Zambian police and immigration officers secured their release.

The Zaireans told their father they had agreed to let them go on condition that he settles his debt in 30 days.

A spokesman for Mufulira police confirmed that officers had gone to Mokambo to negotiate the release of two children who were held captive by Zaireans.

The spokesman said police were accompanied by immigration officials from the Zambian side and the parents of the abducted children.

The spokesman said the children's father did not report the matter to them when he discovered the two boys were missing.

The report was made to Mokambo police two days after their kidnap by their grandfather in Kitwe.

Mufulira police were investigating the incident.

Mrs Chibuta and the two children are now living in Riverside in Kitwe with her parents.

Mrs Chibuta said she wept when she found her two sons in Mokambo ready to be "smuggled to Lubumbashi" where they would have been sold.

Zambian officials held three hours of talks with their Zairean counterparts before the children were released yesterday.

# KAUNDA TAKES MEASURES TO CONTROL SMUGGLING TO ZAIRE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

## **PRESIDENT Kaunda has taken far-reaching measures aimed at controlling the smuggling of essential commodities into neighbouring Zaire.**

He has ordered that with immediate effect any person having excess commodities must be arrested without warrant.

In a Statutory Instrument issued in the Government Gazette yesterday, Dr Kaunda said the penalty for offences against the control of goods (essential commodities) regulations is a maximum fine of K100,000 or imprisonment of five years or both.

The essential commodities affected and the specified amounts in brackets are: candles (one packet of six); cooking oil (2.5 litres); mealie meal (one 25 kg bag or less); paraffin (2.5 litres); bath soap (two tablets); washing soap (one packet), and sugar (two kg).

The new measures will be effective in the following districts: Kaputa, Nchelenge, Mwense, Mansa, Ndola, Mulungushi, Chingola, Chililabombwe, Kitwe, Kalulushi, Solwezi, Mwinilunga, Kabompo and Zambezi.

Police, customs men, forest, immigration officers and district messengers have been given powers to arrest without warrant any person having essential commodities in excess of the specified amounts and whom they suspect to be preparing or attempting to export such essential goods.

## **Shortages**

The measures come only three days after the meeting of the Zambia-Zaire Permanent Joint Commission in Lusaka.

They come in the wake of increasing incidences of smuggling resulting in shortages of commodities on the Copperbelt, Luapula and North-Western provinces which share borders with Zaire.

According to the Statutory Instrument, only shopkeepers and traders authorised by the minister of Commerce and Industry can sell essential consumer goods.

Special procedures affecting travellers carrying such essentials on the Pedicle Road have been outlined as follows:

- Completing a special triplite export certificate;

- Declaring all essential commodities for inspection and;

- Retaining two copies of the export certificate duly signed and stamped by an officer of the Department of Customs and Excise.

The open general licence has been amended so that essential commodities can no longer be exported without a licence.

And in a statement yesterday, Prime Minister Mundia announced that from November 14, non-Zambians would be required to settle their hotel and lodges bills in foreign currency.

The Kwacha would only be accepted where proof was shown that the non-resident had exchanged some foreign currency into Kwacha.

To effect these measures, the Government has amended Regulations 20 (2) and 22 of the Exchange Control Regulations so that all travellers

would now be subject to the same rules relating to bringing in or taking out Zambian or other currency by travellers.

The settlement of bills in advance by Zambians for visitors has been forbidden.

Residents in hotels and lodges have been given up to November 21 to settle their accounts in Kwacha.

The Prime Minister said visitors would be free to exchange the Kwacha into foreign currency provided they showed proof that they exchanged that currency into Kwacha. A special form for this purpose would be provided by the banks.

Hotels and lodges would be agents for foreign exchange transactions. "Inspectors shall be employed to check on this arrangement and special cases will require prior approval from the Bank of Zambia."

The measures were an implementation of the resolutions passed at the Livingstone symposium which were also debated in Ndola.

CSO: 4700/278

MBEWE ON SLANDER OF UNIONISTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Oct 81 p 4

[Excerpt]

PEOPLE in corridors of power want to give the labour movement a bad name, vice-chairman of the Civil Servants Union of Zambia Mr John Mbewe said yesterday.

He was proposing a vote of thanks to a speech delivered by President Kaunda at the official opening of the labour seminar.

"The role of the labour movement has been deliberately misunderstood by certain people in the corridors of power," Mr Mbewe said to shouts of "solidarity for ever" from the labour leaders in the hall.

He said adjectives had been used to describe the

Zambia Congress of Trade Unions. (ZCTU) and its affiliated unions.

"This trend is designed to divide and weaken the labour movement and draw a wedge between it and the Party and its Government."

Amid cheers, Mr Mbewe said although labour leaders had been scandalised, there had never been a time when they were disrespectful or disloyal to the Party and its Government.

CSO: 4700/261



# MINISTRIES DEEP IN DEBT TO GOVERNMENT STORES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Nov 81 p 5

[Excerpt]

GOVERNMENT ministries owe Government Stores about K13 million in goods and services, chief stores officer Mr Wonstone Mulenga said in Lusaka yesterday.

He said culprits were mainly Zambia Police, Zambia Army, Office of the President and the Public Works Department.

Mr Mulenga who was speaking in an interview in his office said some ministries owed Government Stores more than K4 million and appealed to departments concerned to pay back or have no services from Government Stores.

According to a circular from the Ministry of Finance dated July 18, some ministries did not honour their

cheques and called on them to pay if Government Stores was to continue providing services.

Mr Mulenga said some ministries were sending untrusted people to Government Stores who ended up stealing ordered goods. He appealed to ministries and departments to send right people.

Mr Mulenga dismissed claims from certain rural areas that they were not being served by his department.

The Government Stores was for the whole nation and not for a few selected districts.

CSO: 4700/261

# KAUNDA GIVES PRIVATE INDUSTRY TEN-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

President's Statement in Livingstone

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has given Zimco and the whole private industrial sector a new ten-year development plan in which they should build on what has already been established to reduce the nation's dependence on imports.

He said in Livingstone yesterday that with proper planning, Zambia's industrial sector could, through diversification, be capable of producing from local raw materials a lot of goods that were at the moment being imported.

The President was speaking when he officially opened Zamtex Spinners plant which would save the country K1.2 million a year in foreign exchange. The firm is a sister company of Zambia Textiles, which is the nation's sole manufacturer of blankets.

Dr Kaunda said since 1968 when State participation in the economy started, until now, the nation had concentrated on establishing the basic industrial infrastructure.

That was why the State had entered into the private sector, to accelerate the process of establishing this industrial infrastructure.

"Now as from this year to 1990, the nation's objectives and target must be to make maximum use of this infrastructure for the diversification and restructuring of her economy," Dr Kaunda said.

There were many opportunities which presented themselves to the parastatal and private industries for this process. For instance the Zamtex plant which had just been established had been made possible by the existence of Kafue Textiles.

Many industries must now be created to service the factory at Kafue. One of these was a starch industry as there were ample raw materials for it.

The President said in the same spirit, the inauguration of the expansion at Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia in Kafue should now be used fully to create feeder industries to service "this important infrastructure."

Equally, Kapiri Glass factory should, apart from bottles, look into the possibility of manufacturing other related products such as sheet glass, crystal and mirrors on which the company's future expansion should be based.

"I am therefore giving Zimco and all the private

industrial concerns a new ten-year development plan in which they should build on what has been established to reduce the country's dependence on imports.

He appealed to industries to emulate what was happening in other developing countries where wastes were not thrown away, but utilised in one way or another.

Referring to the textile industry, the President said he would be sad to see the waste from spinning mills thrown away without any further utilisation.

"It is important that one or two mills are set up to produce yarn from the waste. Zamtex Spinners will be the first such enterprise in Zambia to use the cotton waste from Kafue Textile mills to produce blanket yarn, which in turn will be used by its holding company, Zambia Textiles, for producing blankets."

The Party and its Government encouraged the setting up of import substitution industries because such ventures used to the maximum possible extent local raw materials. By doing so, they cut down on foreign exchange spending.

In these days of scarce foreign exchange earnings everything possible should be done to avoid or limit the adverse effects on the operations of manufacturing enterprises, which reduce production.

The President said it was in this light that the Industrial Development Act provided incentives to those ventures which made maximum use of domestic raw materials and intermediate goods.

These incentives would be even more generous under the proposed revised version of the Act when it was finally amended.

### President's Call 'Opportune'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

**PAINFULLY** at last, pragmatic realism is winning the day in Zambia. An old English adage tells of necessity being the mother of inventions. In Zambia that would simply mean self-reliance.

That is precisely what President Kaunda laboured hard to explain in Livingstone yesterday when he called upon ZIMCO to devise a ten-year industrialisation programme based on the use of local raw materials.

The President's plea underlines the economic doldrums in which

economy, and if we are not careful, our own hard won political freedom.

We are not earning as much foreign exchange now as we used to because of the recession that has hit the industrialised world. Copper prices are very low to be of any real value.

Cobalt prices too are far too low mainly because Zambia is going along too trustingly with "big-brother" Zaire instead of doing what works and behaving as the "little boy" in getting better prices for her cobalt.

But we should not just sit

Zambia is presently engulfed. Unemployment is rising. Prices are spiralling. Business and industry are slowly grinding to a halt. Consequently redundancies and lay-offs are increasing.

All these economic ills stem from the agonising fact that most of our industries are largely dependent on imported raw materials, foreign machinery, and foreign expertise.

And worse still, all these are dependent on that big octopus — foreign exchange — which is gobbling up everything in its way — our

there with folded arms and moan about it like helpless children. We should, instead, pluck up enough courage and determination to solve our economic problems on our own and not rely too much on foreign exchange cures.

That is what the President was driving at in his speech on the economy in Livingstone yesterday. Self-reliance is our only saviour if we are to survive.

This means that our businessmen and industrialists should henceforth

be thinking of ways to set up new industries using locally produced raw materials.

That is how in fact the Rhodesians survived the dark days of JDI. They were forced by sheer necessity through the prevailing world animosity towards them to use their ingenuity in creating a lot of secondary industries for import substitution.

Zambians should be doing the same now that we are in a similar position where we just do not have the foreign exchange with which to import all our raw

materials.

We should have faith in ourselves and make use of every possible raw material to generate local industrial growth which will in turn create more employment and more wealth.

The President's call is most opportune. It should seriously be taken up by the third and last Prime Minister's economic symposium to be held in Lusaka later this month.

After all, the theme of that symposium will be industrialisation.

CSO: 4700/278

## GOVERNMENT SHOULD TAKE MEASURES TO MAKE INFORMAL SECTOR PRODUCTIVE

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 8 Nov 81 pp 1, 7

[Text]

UNEMPLOYMENT is one of the biggest scourges afflicting Zambia today. The streets are teeming with jobless Zambians with a bleak future staring in their hungry faces.

The Government is aware of this problem but is hamstrung to do anything about it because of the bad economic situation the country is in.

What makes the situation worse is that not only are there no more jobs available on the market, jobs are actually dwindling at an alarmingly fast rate — spilling into the already crowded streets more jobless people.

This is not a healthy situation for the nation. The side effects of unemployment can now be seen in the increasing crime rate, youth delinquency, broken homes and mental breakdowns as is evidenced by the increasing number of tramps on our streets.

As the economy continues to wobble in troubled waters, industries are finding it difficult to make ends meet and job creation has become a thing of the past. To stay afloat, they have to lay off hundreds of workers as their balance sheets change colour from black to red.

But what is of primary concern is the social and political upheaval the unemployment situation is likely to create. The recent riots in Britain were attributed to the increasing rate of unemployment in that country now standing at a staggering three million people.

Zambia cannot be naive to think that such things can only happen in industrialised countries. Each year, some 200,000 youths are dumped onto the streets to join the jobless as they fail to continue with their education.

Youth unemployment is adding to an already explosive situation. Discontent among the teeming masses of the unemployed is a phenomenon that cannot be ignored. There is therefore urgent need to do something about this problem.

Last week, a number of experts in the labour and related fields gathered in Lusaka to discuss one important but hitherto ignored sector of the labour market which would greatly contribute to improving the unemployment situation — the informal sector.

This two-day meeting was a result of the concern felt by the Ministry of Labour and Social Services with the

serious problem of unemployment in Zambia.

The ministry felt that efforts be made to find viable practical ways of substantially increasing productive employment and income earning opportunities in the country within a tolerable period of time.

In this regard, the ministry requested the ILO Southern African Team for Employment Promotion (SATEP), which is based in Lusaka, to examine the prospects for substantially increasing employment opportunities through the development of the urban informal sector which was known to be under developed.

Representatives from Government ministries, parastatals, banks, private sector, informal sector, Unza and ILO-SATEP examined the findings of the study undertaken by SATEP on this issue. What came out of these deliberations was interesting.

The seminar came out with a clear call to the Government to formulate a policy on the informal sector which should express a positive attitude towards this sector.

This seems to indicate that at the moment there is no policy on the informal sector. This is true to some extent. But it can be argued that there does exist

some kind of policy towards the informal sector. This policy indicates that for one to engage in this sector, it is criminal.

The jobless who try to be self-reliant or self-employed like the "mishanga" sellers and women vendors are a target of harassment by the police and Party militants.

These men and women, who are struggling to survive in their hand-to-mouth existence are subjected to all sorts of injustices for trying to help themselves.

With inflation stagnating economic growth, there is no hope in hell for most of these people to find employment in the formal sector.

According to statistics, growth in wage paid employment has been very slow in the last five years. In 1975, there were 393,490 persons in wage paid employment. This came down to 384,090 by the end of 1980 — representing a loss of 9,400 jobs. The labour force on the other hand increased by 279,810 from 1,479,000 to 1,758,810.

But these statistics are not very reliable as there is no comprehensive labour market statistics in Zambia. The number of the unemployed is therefore far greater than the 44,052 registered at labour

offices. Most of these unemployed are below the age of 35, which means they are still in the prime of their youth.

The tragedy about this great majority of Zambia's future is that they are the hardest hit because they are the weakest candidates on the labour market. Most employers prefer to hire experienced or skilled labour and the youths lack these.

There is need for urgent measures to be taken to harness and make productive all this manpower now going to waste before it degenerates into other evils in society.

Condemning "mishanga" boys is not the answer as these youths are trying to fend for themselves. They need to be helped and this can only be done by promoting the informal sector.

The evolution of man is all based on man himself trying to improve his own lot by applying his energies and ingenuity to the solution of problems of development. They have to fight their misery and poverty to survive. This is all what those in the informal sector are striving to do.

The recommendations made by the seminar held in Lusaka therefore need not only close attention by the authorities, but immediate implementation

to solve this great unemployment problem so that the majority of Zambians can positively contribute to the Gross National Product.

It is urgent that the colonial laws that restrict those who try to be in gainful employment through self-reliance such as peddlers should be done away with.

The Government can start by stopping the police from harassing these men, women and youths trying to survive in the informal sector.

The Government should encourage these self-employed persons to come together and form cooperatives to improve their own lot. This can be done by providing facilities and infrastructure where they can carry out their businesses from.

For example, basket makers in one city could be given a plot where they can put up their shelters in which they will make and sell their wares. So should those in other fields.

Tackling this problem with vigour will not only solve the unemployment problem but generate more jobs as well as contribute to the economic well being of the nation.

It would defuse the time bomb the nation is sitting on through the discontent masses who are jobless.



MUNDIA URGES PLANNERS TO DESIGN BUILDINGS USING SOLAR ENERGY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

PRIME Minister Mundia yesterday urged planners to design buildings that utilise solar energy to minimise dependency on oil.

He also took a swipe at public institutions which perpetually blame their shortcomings on the unfavourable economic situation.

Mr Mundia was speaking at the Evelyn Hone College in Lusaka where he officiated at the graduation of 261 students and the opening of a 250-bed solar-heated students' hostel. The hostel was constructed with a World Bank loan.

He said the country was spending more than K225 million on oil imports and it was in this light that any

innovation to reduce dependence on oil must be encouraged.

"I wish to call upon our planners, architects and builders to copy this new innovation so that in future houses built by public institutions such as the National Housing Authority and district councils use this cheap source of energy."

He called for sacrifice in resolving problems facing institutions instead of blaming the economic situation for all failures.

"For reasons I fail to understand, many public institutions including yours, Mr Principal, have blamed a number of their problems on the prevailing economic situation."

"In my view, using these problems as causes of failure is failing to understand the challenges of under-development."

What Zambia was going through was the process of development and it was only by resolving the problems that the country would develop.

He called on Zambians to exert more effort to meet the challenges before them and generate more financial resources to meet the increased demand for them.

"Lamenting about our economic situation will not resolve these problems. What is required is sacrifice, self-reliance and the scientific use of our available resources."

CSO: 4700/278

# DECLINE IN CARGO TRAFFIC BETWEEN DAR ES SALAAM, ZAMBIA NOTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Oct 81 p 4

[Excerpt]

CARGO traffic between Dar es Salaam and Zambia has dropped to more than 16 per cent compared to the same period last year.

The general situation remains fluid and cargo continues to be dispatched with less delays, however.

Despite clearance of port charges by the Bank of Zambia in May this year, pending payment from that period has built up considerably.

This is the overall review of the business by the Ndola and district chamber of commerce and industry, according to its newsletter published in Ndola yesterday.

From January to August this year Zambian imports via Dar by rail amounted to 147,214 tonnes compared with 158,779 tonnes to the corresponding period last year.

Imports by road amounted to 82,916 tonnes as against 115,186 tonnes last year.

"This represents an overall drop of 16 per cent in imports via this route. Exports up to the end of August this year amounted to 278,897 tonnes compared with 305,482 tonnes in 1980, a drop of more than eight per cent," the newsletter says.

## Imports

Total imports via the southern route as at the end of August amounted to 222,965 tonnes, only 7,165 tonnes less than the total imports through Dar.

A large percentage of this cargo was of South African origin which proved to be cheaper with the added advantage of lower freight costs.

It adds that some importers are enjoying favourable credit terms for Far Eastern manufacturers with the majority of the carrying vessels calling at South African ports.

CSO: 4700/261

## RAILWAY WORKERS STRIKE FOR FOURTH TIME THIS YEAR

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 4 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

ABOUT 300 Mulobezi Railway workers have gone on strike for the fourth time this year demanding better conditions of service and increased salaries.

The workers downed tools on Monday this week after their demands for equal pay and equal conditions of service with Zambia Railways workers were allegedly ignored.

Southern Province Railway Workers Union of Zambia (RWUZ) regional secretary, Mr Francis Mwanachongo confirmed the strike in Livingstone yesterday.

The Mulobezi workers were excluded from salary increments awarded to unionised Zambia railways workers recently. The Mulobezi railway line is run by Zambia Railways on behalf of the government.

Unionised ZR workers in the low grades were awarded K24 increments per month while those in the higher grades received K21.50 monthly increments. Tazara unionised members were also excluded.

Mr Mwanachongo and Livingstone RWUZ executive were yesterday locked up in a meeting at Livingstone Railway Station where hundreds of passengers to Mulobezi are stranded.

The strike by workers has paralysed passenger train services to Mulobezi. The route is also used by travellers to Sesheke and other parts of the Western Province.

Member of Parliament for Sesheke, Mr Yusiku Mukelabai, and Senior Chief Musokotwane have made repeated appeals to the Party and its Government to improve train services to Mulobezi.

Chief Musokotwane has also warned of a catastrophe unless the Party and its Government take urgent measures to repair the line and several bridges on the route.

He explained that the bridges were in a state of disrepair and that the line needed to be relaid to avoid serious accidents occurring on the route.

# SATEP SEMINAR ON GROWTH PROSPECTS FOR URBAN INFORMAL SECTOR

## Minister's Opening Speech

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Party and its Government has no definite policy on informal employment, it was learnt yesterday.

Minister of State for Labour and Social Services Mr John Chafwa said this in Lusaka yesterday when he opened a two-day seminar on the prospects for growth and employment promotion on urban informal sector.

The seminar is organised by the International Labour Organisation Southern African team for Employment Promotion (SATEP) in conjunction with the ministry.

Mr Chafwa said according to figures by the Central Statistics Office, Zambia has a labour force of 1,761,400 out of a population of six million in 1980.

"Of this labour force we know that presently 384,000 wage

paid employees are employed in the formal sector, but we have left it to anybody's guess as to how many of the labour force are engaged in the informal sector of the economy."

He regretted that because of historical and structural factors development and transformation of the informal sector seemed to have been hindered and its capacity to generate employment and output not fully realised.

He hoped the seminar held at Nakatindi Hall which was studying results of SATEP's survey of the informal sector would come up with clear ideas on the size of Zambia's informal employment or unemployment which was the basis of the industrial set-up.

The industrial sector consisted of small foreign and parastatal enterprises and large ones using modern techno-

logy and applying capital intensive techniques.

There were small informal production units owned by Zambians which applied labour intensive techniques of production and among the most important activities were carpentry, tinsmithing and motor repair.

Mr Chafwa was impressed that SATEP's revival of interest in the role of the small-scale enterprises was as a result of concern for unemployment and basic needs satisfaction.

ILO expert Mr George Aryee called for the purchase of products made by self-employed people so as to increase employment.

This is contained in a paper he presented to the seminar.

Mr Aryee, an expert on the informal sector, said such a trend would increase employment.

## Informal Sectors Role Must Be Examined

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE figures stand out starkly: Out of a country population of 5,834,000 (estimate for 1980) there are 1,761,400 economically active Zambians but only 384,000 are said to be in formal employment.

The Central Statistical Office doesn't seem to know what the 377,400 people do to earn a living or to contribute to the nation's economy.

Some of these are self-employed persons who are in the so-called informal sector, others are unemployed and are in the majority.

Given our pathetic economic climate the Party and its Government should not ignore the informal sector for without it the demand for jobs as shown by the number of redundancies and the queues at labour offices would be more frightening than now.

The position of employment opportunities in Zambia is already bad. There are statistically no new jobs being created; in fact the number of people in formal employment is dwindling.

For instance in 1975, there were 393,500 Zambians in employment out of whom 71,700

were engaged in the construction industry; but by December 1979 the total was 372,000 with the figure in construction falling to 40,100.

It must be worse by now when commercial and industrial activity is almost at a standstill. The building industry is the worst hit.

We have therefore to examine seriously the role of the informal sector and the papers being presented at the International Labour Organisation - sponsored seminar in Lusaka on the "prospects for growth and employment" in Zambia.

The Party and its Government should not rely on outside bodies to come and create jobs for us as the Minister of State for Labour and Social Services Mr John Chafwa implied in his opening remarks; it must address the subject with vigour.

The self-employed can contribute handsomely to national development and even to state coffers but do we know who they are, what they do and how much they earn? Yet they are so many.

In the urban areas are the marketeers, the curio sellers, tailors cobblers, charcoal bur-

ners, motor mechanics, carpenters, painters, second-hand goods peddlers and the money-lenders.

In the villages we have the mat and basket-makers, the blacksmiths, the fishermen, the hunters . . . the list is too long — all pursuing some form of employment.

The outstanding feature of the informal sector however is that it is mostly the elderly who enter it. It is not because there is little money in it that young Zambians don't go in. It is the attitude we have for it.

We have not given it encouragement. Our emphasis has been wrongly placed on white-collar education, training and employment.

As a result many Zambians tend to look down upon the elderly man who plies the townships with hand-made

brooms on his shoulders or the elderly woman vending flower clay pots outside a shop.

It is high time therefore the Ministry of Labour and Social Services and the Central Statistical Office carried out a thorough survey which would lead to a formal policy being worked out on the informal sector.

JOINT ZAMBIAN-ZAIRIAN COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA and Zaire will now track down criminals who run away from either country after committing offences, leader of the Zairean delegation to the Zambia-Zaire Permanent Commission Mr Inonga Lokongo L'ome said yesterday.

He was speaking during a signing ceremony of a joint communique at the end of the three-day meeting in Lusaka which reviewed bilateral relations.

Mr Inonga said the tracking down of criminals would be made possible as a result of a legal matter on which both countries had agreed

upon during the talks.

The agreement was necessitated by the need to guarantee security of the people against cross-border criminals.

"We have agreed to cooperate in legal matters to guarantee the security of our people against criminals who run away from the long arm of our laws after committing offences."

Speaking at the same function Foreign Affairs Minister Professor Lameck Goma, who signed for Zambia, said the excellent relations which exist between the heads of state of the two countries must be reflected at the grassroots level.

Dr Kaunda and President Mobutu Sese Seko were deeply committed to the promotion of healthy and close relations between people of the two countries.

"We should not let them down by lack of follow-up action on our part. The excellent relations that exist at the heads of state level must be reflected at the people's level," Prof Goma said.

In the joint communique, the two delegations said they exchanged views on border problems, security, trade, transport and telecommunications.

The commission recommended the

speedy conclusion of the agreement on judicial matters, convention on social security and the financing of regional projects.

They noted that considerable progress had been made in their programmes.

On communication, they said this was essential to facilitate movement of people and goods.

On the South African and Namibian issues, the commission condemned the South African regime for its continued flagrant violation of the international opinion and legitimate aspirations of the people of Namibia.

CSO: 4700/261



ROP-ZIMBABWE BARTER AGREEMENT ANNOUNCED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Nov 81 p 2

[Text]

ROP (1975) Limited has entered into a barter agreement with Zimbabwe to sell cotton seed in return for cotton seed oil.

A company spokesman said yesterday that under the agreement, ROP would send 10,000 tonnes of cotton seed for three months to the United Refineries of Zimbabwe.

Oil pressed from the cotton seed will be sent to ROP while the oil seed cake will be retained as payment by the Zimbabwean company. Zambia expects about 2,500 tonnes of oil from Zimbabwe under this agreement.

The spokesman said the agreement was awaiting the Bank of Zambia approval.

This was a contingent measure pending the installation of

machinery with bigger capacity to process seeds at the Ndola works of ROP, he said.

The new machinery, which will cost about K1 million will be bought out of an Indian loan granted to Zambia and is expected in the country in about eight months time.

It will greatly enhance the oil production capacity at the Ndola plant of ROP. The new equipment will be capable of processing 50 tonnes of cotton seed and soya beans a day.

The agreement with United Refinery will involve no foreign exchange. ROP will buy the seed from Lint Company of Zambia and pay for its transportation to Victoria Falls and hauling in Zimbabwe will be paid by United Refineries.

On the return journey, the Zimbabwean company will pay the cost of freight from Bulawayo to Victoria Falls and ROP will take over the cost of transporting the oil into Zambia.

CSO: 4700/261

# IMPORTS FROM SOUTH AFRICA TO ZAMBIA 'SOARING'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Nov 81 p 2

[Text]

IMPORTS from South Africa to Zambia are soaring. Preliminary figures show that in the first seven months of 1980 we imported goods worth K79,836,000 — K15,186,000 more than in 1979.

These figures are contained in the monthly digest of statistics by the Central Statistical Office, whose latest issue, for October/December 1980, has only been published now.

The statistics, going back to 1970, when Zambia imported goods worth K59,097,000, from South Africa show that they fell to K31,476,000 in 1978 but more than doubled in 1979.

Exports from Zambia to South Africa which were K8,682,000 in 1970, reached an all-time low in 1978 when they dropped to K800,000, but quintupled in 1979 when they reached K4,171,000.

In order of import value we bought in 1979 most from Britain — goods worth K152,940,000. South Africa comes next with K64,650,000 followed by the USA — K55,357,000; West Germany, K46,032,000; Japan K24,392,000, East Africa K11,441,000.

China, with K12,283,000, is the seventh country in the list of imports in 1979; but in 1974 we imported goods worth K24,311,000 from China.

On the export side, our biggest buyer was Japan who bought goods worth K201,348,000 from us in 1979.

Britain was second, with K145,395,000 and the United States were third with K111,624,000.

These countries were followed by West Germany, K100,338,000; China, K34,819,000; East African countries, K6,685,000 and South Africa.

The latest figures for the first seven months of 1980, which are preliminary, show that the import trend continues: Britain tops the list of goods we buy with K116,771,000 followed by South Africa, and the USA with K34,096,000 is third.

CSO: 4700/261

MINISTER DISCUSSES RISING COST OF PETROLEUM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Nov 81 p 2

[Text]

ZAMBIA's oil import bill rose from K76 million in 1977 to K225 million in 1980 said Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane.

In an interview on Radio Zambia's "face the nation programme," Mr Musokotwane said the cost of petroleum continues to rise and now makes up 22 per cent of the total import bill.

Mr Musokotwane said the rising oil costs were a danger and warned that Zambia would continue to be adversely affected by its import.

Zambia should use more of her electricity and coal to reduce reliance on petroleum. If this was not done, "we will continue to feel the pinch of escalating oil bills".

The minister explained that oil prices also hit other developing countries that

spent as much as 50 per cent of their foreign exchange to pay for oil imports.

Mr Musokotwane confirmed that Zambia received the oil it was promised by Algeria but this had no effect on the oil import bills.

"While we are grateful for the oil, it is too little, it is consumed in a day."

On the economy in general, Mr Musokotwane said Zambia like other countries was experiencing hardships although there was improvement in agriculture and in the parastatal sector.

Lack of foreign exchange was still affecting companies which depended on imported raw materials. Some of them were operating below capacity.

This led to redundancies and higher prices of finished products as costs were spread over fewer goods.

The minister urged businessmen to be export-oriented instead of being mere importers. Lack of foreign exchange would not affect exporting companies.

CSO: 4700/261

## 'UNEXPLAINED DIFFERENCES' DELAY ZAIREAN-ZAMBIAN COMMUNIQUE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

UNEXPLAINED differences between delegates to the Zambia-Zaire Joint Permanent Commission meeting which has been sitting for the past three days in Lusaka, led to several postponements of signing the official communique.

By late last night, both the Zairean and Zambian delegations were unable to sign the document because of certain unclarified issues which had to be ironed out.

Originally the communique was supposed to have been signed on Sunday evening. It was postponed to 12.30 hours yesterday but reporters assigned to the occasion were told to check around 15.00 hours.

This was again postponed to 18.00 hours and after waiting up to 20.15 hours last night, reporters were told it had been postponed to 09.00 hours today.

When Pressmen tried to seek an explanation from chairman of the Zambian side director for contingency planning Mr Nedson Nyoni, one of the Government lawyers interrupted and asked: "Do we really need to explain to the Press why there is a delay?"

Other officials attributed the

delay to translation difficulties.

The officials said they had been sitting until 05.00 hours in the morning and were tired.

They claimed the Press had been fed with "wrong information by somebody in the system" regarding the time the communique was to be signed and promised to investigate.

They did not elaborate.

It was learnt at the Secretariat where the Zambian delegation was working from that the Zairean delegation was working from another place in town and that this might have contributed to the delay because amendments from either side took time to check.

Among the issues the commission was discussing were smuggling on the border, the continued existence of ex-Katangese gendarmes in Zambia and the harassment of Zambian travellers on the Pedicle road by Zairean security men.

When he opened the talks on Saturday, Prime Minister Mundia urged the commission to find permanent solutions to these problems.

Other issues the commission was expected to discuss included border security and debts by Zaire.

# SWEDEN INCREASES 1982 FISCAL YEAR GRANTS FOR FARMING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Nov 81 p 5

[Text]

SWEDEN has given more than K14 million in grants to Zambia for the 1982 financial year under the agricultural sector support programme (ASSP), Agriculture and Water Development Minister Mr Unia Mwila said in Lusaka yesterday.

The 1982 grant is K3 million more than this year's K11.7 million.

Mr Mwila described Sweden as a friend indeed, as she was making the grant at a time when that country had economic problems like the devaluation of its currency, the kronor.

The grant, which is being made through the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), was part of the most important aspect of partnership in development aimed at redressing the imbalance between the urban and rural people.

## Evolved

"We have over a period of years since Independence mutually evolved a development strategy which concentrates Swedish assistance to rural areas with the aim of alleviating the problems of the poorest — the peasant farmer."

Giving the breakdown of how the grant is to be used in rural areas, he said K3.65 million would be allocated to the integrated rural development programmes in Eastern, Northern and Luapula provinces.

Three million Kwacha would be spent on training and extension work.

The ministry is to set aside K4.7 million for the credit scheme to assist small-scale farmers, the Zambia Cooperative Federation, the Cooperative College and women's programmes.

The agricultural research and seed programme is to receive K1.65 million, part of which would be used to establish an institute which would certify the quality of seeds produced by the Zambia Seed Company.

## Cover

Other fields the grant would cover include the Survey Department which will receive K1.19 million and the Price and Incomes Commission K300,000.

Since allocations were directed towards the rural people, Sweden had made a noble gesture as this was an area where efforts must not only be heard, but also seen to be concentrated, if the "go back to the land" call was to have credibility in the public eyes.

"I am happy to indicate with confidence that there is a great future because this development effort will have an impact on the rural people's capacity to sustain development even after the projects have come to an end. This is so since they are designed to ensure people's participation."

He assured the Swedish government that Zambia greatly valued the assistance.

# EXPANDED TRANSPORT FLEET PERMITS HAULAGE OF MOST OF MAIZE HARVEST

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Oct 81 p 7

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA has been able to haul to safety the major part of this year's bumper maize harvest output because of increased transport fleet, Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila said yesterday.

He said in the past, despite low output, it was not possible to bring in all the maize because of the economic constraints the country had been passing through.

Because of the cooperation and aid the country received from friendly countries and international organisations, Zambia had been able to beef up her fleet.

Mr Mwila was speaking at the Mechanical Services Department in Lusaka where 40 five-tonne Fiat trucks donated to the Government by the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) were handed over to the ministry.

Recently he received a fleet of Mitsubishi lorries which have already been deployed in the haulage of maize and other agricultural inputs.

The ministry would ensure that the trucks were despatched to areas where they were needed.

So far 18 trucks had already been deployed in the Southern and Northern provinces. The 40 trucks were part of 80 donated to Zambia by FAO using money donated by Italy to alleviate Third World agricultural problems.

FAO representative in Zambia Mr Owusu Agyemang assured the Government that the organisation would continue to help Zambia.

Zambia had been chosen for the donation because FAO was impressed by the commitment of the Government towards increasing the food production.

He announced that FAO was embarking on intensive training of Zambian mechanics at Turin in Italy to service and maintain the trucks.

Minister of State for Ministry of Works and Supply, Mr Edward Muonga thanked the international community for its positive response towards Zambia's operation food production programme.

CSO: 4700/261



'CRITICAL' SHORTAGE OF TRACTORS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Nov 81 p 2

[Text]

A CRITICAL shortage of tractors has hit Zambia and the 1981/82 season crop production will be adversely affected.

Quick to admit this grim fact in Lusaka yesterday was AFE general manager Mr Phillimon Kapesebele, who said that his company had nothing in stock.

The company was expecting 66 tractors at the end of this month, but they would arrive too late to change the situation.

The shortage of tractors was caused by foreign exchange problems which made importation planning by dealers difficult.

Marketing manager for Trans-Continental, Mr Andrew Mears, said his company had had no tractors since the last planting season.

"The shortage is not confined to tractors alone, but includes other farming implements," said Mr Mears.

His company was expecting 50 tractors early next year

through a privately negotiated loan. "But these will be too late for the coming planting season.

Through a barter agreement between Zambia and Swaziland, the company hoped to import implements from Swaziland.

Managing director for Tarrys, dealers in Leyland tractors, Mr John Lyons, said there had been no tractors since the last planting season.

His company has had no tractors for the past six months, but the situation was likely to improve next year.

"We have a few coming, but there are definitely no sales this year. We are optimistic that things will improve next year," he said.

CSO: 4700/278

## BRIEFS

IMF GIANT--The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has given Zambia K59 million compensation to help the country ease its economic problems while waiting for the release of the K90 million from the K800 million negotiated early this year. Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane said in Lusaka yesterday the money had already been received and part of it was being used to reduce the balance of payments pipeline while the other was being channelled into various sectors of the economy. Although Zambia had met the conditions for releasing the K90 million, the board of directors of the IMF had not met to authorise release of the funds. At a Press conference three weeks ago, Mr Musokotwane assured the nation the IMF would release the money because certain conditions had been met. He said there was a possibility of making another K90 million draw for September. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Nov 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/278

NAN INTERVIEWS PF LEADER JOSHUA NKOMO

AB160943 Lagos NAN in English 0815 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Salisbury, 12 Nov (NAN)--The leader of the Patriotic Front (PF), Mr Joshua Nkomo, has dismissed the notion of a merger of his party with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU-PF) to establish a one-party state in Zimbabwe.

In an interview with the southern Africa correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Salisbury today, Mr Nkomo said that ZANU-PF had backed out of a merger plan between the two parties after the Lancaster House talks in 1979.

The Patriotic Front leader said that his party had worked hard to bring about unity and negotiated the Patriotic Front alliance with ZANU-PF for that purpose.

They left us in London when we were discussing coming together so we cannot be chasing people who come into unity and jumped out of it, he told NAN.

But he emphasised that the Patriotic Front alliance under which the two parties had cooperated still existed, saying, this is why we have remained calling ourselves (his party) PF and not ZAPU.

It will be recalled that Prime Minister Mugabe spoke about unity between the two parties on the one-party issue during his recent tour of Matabeleland, Mr Nkomo's political stronghold.

Mr Nkomo expressed doubts about the introduction of a one-party state in Zimbabwe.

He emphatically said that it was impossible for any legislation for a referendum on the issue to go through Parliament.

A referendum comes out of legislation and such legislation will not leave Parliament.

I can assure you that, he stressed.

Under the Lancaster House agreement which gave Zimbabwe its constitution, all members of the 100-seat lower house (the House of Assembly) must vote in favour of any constitutional amendment in order to make it a law.

In the lower house, ZANU-PF has 57 members, PF 20, Republican Front 20 and Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council 8.

Mr Nkomo, minister without portfolio in Mr Mugabe's cabinet, declined to comment on the government's socialist policies.

He stated that his party would support any policy that promoted stability and economic progress in the country, not necessarily another party's policies.

He denied any knowledge of Zimbabweans who were alleged to be receiving military training in South Africa.

Even when I was the minister of home affairs I had no idea of any such business.

He also said that he was not aware of the arrests of some former auxiliaries of Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Mr Nkomo told the NAN correspondent to wait for answers to some of his questions in about 3 weeks time when he hoped to comment on the situation in Zimbabwe generally.

CSO: 4700/270

CHALLENGE TO GOVERNMENT TAKEOVER OF CAPS SEEN POSSIBLE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] The Government's \$4 million acquisition of the controlling shares in CAPS Holdings Ltd in July could be effectively blocked if an application made in the High Court yesterday by another CAPS shareholder, Mr Maurice Kramer, is upheld.

Mr Justice Squires reserved judgment in the civil action brought by Mr Kramer against Mr Gerard Graham, whose family sold 42.6 percent of the firm's shares to the Government.

Mr Kramer made an application for an order restraining the sale of the shares unless his shares were included in the transaction under the same terms and conditions.

Mr Chris Andersen, SC, appearing for Mr Kramer, said the terms of an agreement reached before the sale gave Mr Kramer the right to include his shares in any sale concluded by the Graham group.

Mr Kramer was not kept informed about developments leading to the sale of the group's shares to the Government, he said.

Mr John Lazarus SC, for Mr Graham, argued that the terms and conditions that applied to the sale of the Graham group's shares did not apply to Mr Kramer because he was a resident, while Mr Graham was not.

Payment for the Graham shares would be made out of the country, whereas payment for Mr Kramer's shares could not because of exchange control regulations.

He accepted there was a breach in the agreement in that Mr Kramer was not informed of the sale, and conceded that he was entitled to claim damages from Mr Graham.

CSO: 4700/271

## ZIMBABWE

### RAILWAY, AIRLINE REPORT FINANCIAL SITUATION

AB131255 Paris AFP in English 1153 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Salisbury, 13 Nov (AFP)--Zimbabwe's national airline made a 36.170 Zimbabwe dollar (40,000 U.S.) profit last fiscal year, but the national railways incurred a \$32.7 million deficit, according to their annual reports.

The railways deficit, which was slightly higher than in 1980, was due in part to repairs of wagons recovered from Mozambique after the independence war during which the border was closed, to war damage claims against the government absorbed by the railways, and to costs of training black personnel.

Railways Chairman J.M. Magowan said these items added more than 6 million Zimbabwe dollars (8.4 million U.S.) to the deficit, which expressed in U.S. dollars was 55 million in total.

Mr Magowan's report for the year ended in June confirmed earlier statements by government transport officials that increased economic activity coupled with shortages of rolling stock had caused bottle-necks on the railway system. This congestion was costing landlocked Zimbabwe millions of dollars in foreign currency it could have made on goods and raw materials that were produced but could not be moved expeditiously to markets abroad.

Transport Minister Josiah Chinamano has said the rail crisis should ease by June 1982. By then, 60 locomotives on order from the United States and Canada should have arrived, and the planned commissioning of a fuel pipeline from Mozambique should have taken a substantial load off the railways.

With the railway congestion, Air Zimbabwe showed a sharp rise in cargo carried--from 2.47 million tons/kilometers flown in fiscal 1980 to 5.14 million tons/kms in 1981. Revenue from cargo almost doubled to 2.8 million Zimbabwe dollars (3.9 million U.S.).

The report from General Manager Mervyn Eyett said the number of passengers flown increased from 365,771 to 402,274, representing a gain of 10.5 million Zimbabwe dollars revenue (14.1 million U.S.). Of these passengers, 25,000 used the airline's flights to Europe--serving London and Frankfurt.



Total turnover for the year was 40.6 million Zimbabwe dollars, up from 27.5 million in 1980, Mr Eyett said.

In another development, the Air Zimbabwe executive said the line's quarrel with Zambian airways over flight reservations in Lusaka had been settled after he flew to the Zambian capital to investigate.

Zimbabwean passengers had complained in June that Zambian airways booking agents--Air Zimbabwe does not yet have an office in Lusaka--were forcing them to take Zambian return flights to Salisbury, saying Air Zimbabwe's flights were fully booked. The passengers said they later learned this was not the case.

Mr Eyett said this week that after he called the practice to the attention of Zambian airways top management, it stopped.

CSO: 4700/270

## TRADE AGREEMENT WITH INDIA NOW IN FORCE

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 6 Nov 81 p 13

[Text]

**THE** trade agreement between Zimbabwe and India, signed in New Delhi earlier this year, came into force at the beginning of the month and may lead to the importation of, among other things, silk and woollen fabrics, coastal vessels and ships, car parts, surgical instruments and television sets.

The agreement was signed on May 22 by Dr Witness Mangwende, Zimbabwe's Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr Pranab Mukherjee, India's Minister of Commerce, and confers "most-favoured nation" trading status on the two countries. This will extend for an initial period of two years and renew automatically for a further two years unless either side decides to terminate the arrangement.

According to the terms of

the agreement the countries will undertake to establish a joint committee to meet at convenient dates, alternating between the two capitals. All payments will be made in freely convertible currency through normal banking channels, and the partners agree to utilise, in as far as possible, only the respective national carriers to transport the goods indicated in the agreement.

#### INDICATIVE ONLY

The agreement pointed out that the lists attached as annexures were indicative only, and that other goods not listed may also be exchanged in accordance with the laws and regulations of the two countries.

Among the goods which may be imported from India are: spices, rice, marine products, garments,

unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco products, iron ore, industrial plant and machinery for the textile, sugar and food processing industries, cranes and lifts, wires and cables, machine tools, complete vehicles, steel pipes and tubes, auto parts, complete bicycles and parts, diesel engines, mechanical pumps, batteries, sewing and knitting machines, scientific instruments, sporting firearms, umbrellas, cosmetics, radio and stereo equipment, hi-fi sets, electronic toys and TV games, video cassettes and tapes, feature films, documentaries, and finished leather.

The list of goods which may be exported from Zimbabwe include: asbestos, tobacco, nickel, tin, copper, gold, textiles, pharmaceuticals, sugar, cement, meat products, maize, coffee, oil seeds, shoes, tyres and furniture.

ZUCCO AIMS HAMPERED BY LACK OF CASH

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Tahnde Kapambwe]

[Text]

THE Zimbabwe United Chambers of Commerce have initiated a few self-help schemes in the rural areas but a major effort is being hampered by lack of funds.

Secretary-General Mr Chad Ndoro said the organisation was still awaiting release of about \$20 million promised by Government last May for the development of emergent businesses.

A bulk-buying scheme is continuing with success in the Chivu-Chilimanzi area where businessmen have pooled their money to buy goods in bulk.

The goods are sold on a rotation basis by members of the scheme.

ZUCCO is now trying to encourage the formation of wholesalers on this co-operative basis.

The organisation recently organised the collection of grain from Mrewa to depots because the transport available in the area could not cope.

A transport co-operative is something that ZUCCO would like to establish but it is limited by the availability of vehicles.

There is an ongoing training programme at Ranche House College which began last May and was made possible by a \$250 000 grant from West Germany.

Mr Ndoro said the organisation has been offering loans on loan to emergent businessmen in Zimbabwe for various projects.

The Government has yet to approve the offer which, if accepted, will be managed by one of the commercial banks.

Mr Ndoro urged Government to take prompt action on the release of funds promised to rural businesses and also those funds offered by Britain.

"We are not asking for handouts but for loans which we will repay," he said.

Commercial banks should also be directed to ease the terms for emergent businessmen to get loans, possibly using their buildings as security.

# WFP PLANS ALTERNATE ROUTE FOR MAIZE SHIPMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Gareth Willard]

[Text]

**THE World Food Programme is making alternative arrangements to move Zimbabwe's maize to the coast for shipment to other African states following the sabotage of the Pungwe River bridge in Mozambique.**

At a Press conference yesterday in Salisbury, the deputy director of the WFP, Mr Dirk Sintobin, said he hoped the bridge would be repaired by early next month.

Once the Beira line was back in use the Mozambique Railways had promised to shift 520 tonnes of maize a day from the Zimbabwe border.

About 36 410 tonnes of Zimbabwean maize had already been shipped to Zambia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanzania, Angola, Mali and Senegal. But more than 50 000 still had to be moved to those countries and Somalia.

Mr Sintobin said transport was the major problem in a unique WFP programme: Buying and moving maize from a landlocked country.

The blowing up of the Pungwe bridge more than a week ago had worsened an already difficult situation. The WFP was considering two alternative routes: A northern one via Tete and a southern one via Maputo.

In the northern alternative, maize would be trucked to Tete and then railed to the coast. He believed deliveries could continue to be made with these alternatives, but warned that other sources of maize would have to be found if that was the only way for the WFP to meet its commitments.

## *Appeal*

Asked if he would consider appealing to Mozambique rebels to leave maize trains alone, he said that was a political decision, not for the WFP to make. "But perhaps

the secretary-general of the United Nations would consider it."

The WFP wanted to keep buying Zimbabwean maize and saw its programme in this country as a challenge and an example of Africa feeding Africa.

"We are continuing our discussions with all concerned to find a solution to the transport problem."

Not only did the WFP want maize shipments maintained, but it wanted capacity on the rail system increased so larger quantities could be shipped to East and West Africa.

The programme would help Zimbabwe reduce her storage burden and earn valuable foreign exchange.

Mozambique would benefit with substantial foreign currency earnings from the use of her transport facilities.

So far 11 contracts had been signed with the Zimbabwe Grain Marketing Board for a total of 50 928 tonnes, worth about \$6.7 million.

Further contracts were planned for 35 000 tonnes, worth \$4.2 million. The total programme should benefit Mozambique by \$2.2 million for transport and handling charges and another \$300 000 would be paid to Zimbabwe road hauliers delivering maize to Zambia.

Mr Sintobin said, while the WFP would always be willing to help, he would like to see straight government to government regional food programmes in the future.

"Our role is a catalyst, to show a regional food programme can work. Zimbabwe is the only major inland country in the world with a surplus of grain, which does cause problems.

"But we are solving them. And using regional surpluses for our programmes in Africa has one great advantage besides the obvious ones. Your maize is white, while almost all the other supplies we can buy are yellow and less acceptable to the people of Africa."

Road transport could not be a viable alternative to rail because of its high cost, and funds had to be kept for food rather than used up in transport.

CSO: 2700/257

## DDF PLAN FOR ROADS, WATER REPORTED

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Angus Macmillan]

[Text] THE District Development Fund, one of the country's major recipients of foreign aid since independence, will receive about \$16 million of new money in its current financial year.

Grant aid for the 1980/1 period came to about \$23m. and accounted for more than 50 percent of its expenditure estimate of \$40m.

Tasked with reconstruction and general development in the communal lands, the DDF is the successor to the African Development Fund and now falls under the Ministry of Local Government and Housing.

Roads and water supplies have received top priority with reconstruction progress for the period March 1980 to September 1981 being more than impressive.

Progressive totals include: 4 219 boreholes, 91 dams, nine pipe schemes, 9 829 km of roads, 153 bridges and causeways, 1 660 culverts and inverts, 1 114 dips and 71 salepens.

Many areas that were inaccessible after the war are now within reach.

Areas where water was scarce are now adequately supplied and salepens have been repaired and replaced all over the country.

"We not only provide access to areas but also provide them with the infrastructure that is needed to benefit rural communities," said Mr Malvern Bowen-Davies, acting director of the DDF.

Major donors include West Germany, the United Kingdom, Norway, Canada, Australia, Japan and the European Economic Community.

Much of this aid has been tied to purchases from donors, but some has been left unspecified.

However, the fund has tried to persuade countries to concentrate their tied aid in particular areas.

Japan, for example, providing earth-moving machinery and Britain, funds for training.

Aid for this year is set at about \$19m., of which only \$3m. is not new money.

Negotiations are underway for more funds and new donors may be attracted.

Local funds are voted by a select parliamentary committee which meets to discuss estimates presented by DDF management.

Last year the Government contributed \$4.5 million to its expenditure budget.

To accomplish its various programmes of reconstruction, new work and maintenance, the fund has a permanent staff of about 1 600 and employs more than 7 000 people on a part-time basis during the year.

It also has a vehicle fleet of 1 800, runs 13 aircraft and has its own radio network—to streamline activities in remote areas.

## TRAINING

But training has been one of its most important tasks since independence with more than 1 000 trainees having attended courses.

In the past, the fund did most of its training at the Domboshawa Training Centre but recently built its own centres at Umtali, Makwe (near Gwanda) and Tjolotjo.

Another three are being built at Fort Victoria, Gwelo and near Chitungwiza outside Salisbury.

Trainees have built their own classrooms, workshops and accommodation facilities as part of their practical modular training.

Work will start on the 7.2 hectare Salisbury site — to be known as the Hunyani Skills Centre — at the end of this month.

Training is comprehensive and includes building, mechanics and various maintenance skills.

As Mr Bowen-Davies puts it: "Even if we lose the guys we have trained they are still benefiting the country through the skills we have taught them."



## WORKSHOP

The proposed Fort Victoria centre may include heavy machine workshop facilities and will be financed by the United Kingdom and possibly the World Bank.

Trainees are made up of in-service employees, sponsored individuals from Government departments and private enterprise and a small percentage of unsponsored people.

The DDF concentrates on providing primary facilities and does not involve itself with major specialised projects.

These are the responsibility of individual ministries such as the Ministry of Roads and the Ministry of Water Development.

Two of its provincial mechanical advisers recently attended a Nissan-sponsored training course in Japan and another will attend a similar course next year.

There is a major DDF workshop in each of the country's eight provinces and 30 district workshops scattered around Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4700/271

ENERGY MINISTER CLAIMS FUEL CURBS EFFECTIVE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Fuel-saving measures are already benefiting Zimbabwe, the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni, said yesterday.

"But we shall need just a little more time, forbearance and understanding on the part of the motoring public for the full benefits to be realised."

Zimbabwe could be self-reliant in energy if its vast resources were well developed and exploited, the minister told members of the Zimbabwe Staff College at KG VI Barracks in Salisbury.

Dr Makoni repeated appeals to the public and especially large consumers, like the national army, for continued co-operation.

Meanwhile, his ministry and the Ministry of Mines were about to launch a joint study into the feasibility of oil and fertilisers from coal projects.

So far, the only exploited coal field, at Wankie, was producing 3 million tonnes but the country had 30 billion tonnes of coal in reserve in more than 23 fields.

Yet, Dr Makoni said, the country had no petroleum and had to import all its supplies — 12.5 percent of the total energy consumed.

These imports accounted for 20 percent of the country's foreign exchange allocations.

"However, a significant saving was achieved by the introduction of the ethanol/petrol blend for use in spark ignition engines since July 1980."

Plans to increase the ethanol content from 15 to 20 percent were almost complete. Research aimed at raising it to a maximum of 25 percent was being pursued "vigorously".

Planned thermal power stations at Wankie, Kariba and other parts of the country would have to be authorised soon to avoid possible power shortages in the mid-1980s.

CSO: 4700/271

## MINING MINISTER: 'WE WILL KICK OUT RACISTS'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

## WANKIE.

**THE Government will now interfere with the private sector — even if it means a breakdown in economic development — in an effort to get rid of racial die-hards, the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, said yesterday.**

In a stern warning to all mining companies in Zimbabwe, Mr Nyagumbo said that although the Government's policy was not to interfere with the private sector, it was being forced to act by "certain individuals" who ignored the realities of change.

"We are now going to interfere in the private sector to ensure that certain individuals, who have not changed their attitudes, leave the country irrespective of whether

they are skilled," Mr Nyagumbo said at a meeting at Wankie Colliery.

The minister added that although the Government needed skilled workers to assist in the industrial and economic growth of the country, anyone who was a racist had to choose between changing his attitudes and leaving the country.

"Such people would rather leave the country with their skills and leave us without skills. If it means a breakdown in our economic development, let it happen," the minister declared.

Telling all racists to leave the country immediately, Mr Nyagumbo hit out at all those who still referred to blacks as "kaffirs".

The minister, who had earlier toured the company's residential areas, condemned several of the old houses — some of which were built in the 1920s — and demanded that they be updated immediately.

## RENTS

He also ordered the management to suspend payment of rents on a number of houses, which he described as "cheaply built".

"If you, the management, cannot stay in some of those appalling houses, why should you expect any other human beings to live there?" the minister asked.

Earlier, the acting general manager of Wankie Colliery Mr Don Biddle said that large sums of money had been set aside for the construction of more new houses for company employees.

Mr Biddle said that most of the old houses would be demolished as soon as the housing backlog, now approaching 300, had been met. Zlana.

RAPID GROWTH OF SCHOOL OF MINES REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Nov 81 p 3

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

EXTENSIONS to the School of Mines at the Bulawayo Technical College are expected to be completed about the middle of next year, the college principal, Mr John Bowman, said yesterday.

The extensions — being built at a cost of \$495 000 — will almost double the mining complex of the school.

On the staffing of the School of Mines, Mr Banfield said there was at present a shortage of four lecturers and it was feared this would affect the school's teaching ability.

"There has been a recruiting campaign overseas, and we are waiting for some applicants to accept offers made to them," said Mr Banfield.

He added that shortage of mining engineers was the most serious.

The school was being kept "barely afloat" by

employing part-time lecturers, most of whom were being brought out of retirement.

Mr Banfield said the situation was so serious that the school's permanent staff comprised people who were either over 60 or had been brought back from retirement.

The School of Mining, which caters for the whole country and has been offering courses since 1962, provides a three-year diploma course, the first year of which must be spent training in an appropriate field in the mining industry.

Mr Bowman said the establishment of a mining degree course at the University of Zimbabwe was at present under active Government consideration.

The course would provide badly-needed engineers to train technicians to keep the wheels of the industry turning, he said.

## BRIEFS

**CHINESE LINKS**--Light industrial products which are cheap by world standards may be imported from China if the negotiations of a Chinese trade delegation are successful, says the head of the delegation, Mr Kang Yuzhou. Mr Yuzhou is the deputy manager of the export department of the China national light industrial cooperative. On display at the Chinese commercial attache's office in Salisbury yesterday were pens, glassware, decorative lights, kitchenware, shoes, office equipment, electrical appliances and other goods. The delegation was concerned about the allocation of import licences for their goods. But Mr Yuzhou said the thousands of tonnes of tobacco imported from Zimbabwe this year was the beginning of trade links between the two countries. "We have come to Zimbabwe to see whether our light industrial products can be exported here. We will talk to the Government and the private sector to find out what they need from us," he said. The delegation has also visited Kenya and Tanzania. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Nov 81 p 7]

**ACTING HEALTH MINISTER**--The Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, is to act as Minister of Health, President Banana announced yesterday. The move was made after the death of the Minister of Health, Dr Simon Mazorodze, last Thursday. As a result of the absence of several ministers accompanying the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, on his tour of Eastern Europe, the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, who is Acting Prime Minister, was also appointed as Acting Minister of Finance. The Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, will act as Minister of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Nov 81 p 1]

**HOSPITAL STAFF SHORTAGE**--The opening of a new wing at the Parirenyatwa hospital has been delayed by a shortage of skilled theatre and intensive care staff, the Secretary for Health, Dr Office Chidede, said yesterday. He said in an interview that if the new wing was commissioned there would be a general staff shortage in the hospital. It had been decided to delay the opening to preserve present staffing levels. He added that Parirenyatwa was the best staffed and equipped hospital in the country, and rumours that it was suffering a critical staff shortage were untrue. However, some of the staff were inexperienced, and "it is possible that some people working there may complain because not all the nurses are up to intensive care standard yet." But the staff should realise they are the most fortunate in the country, and for a hospital in the Third World, Parirenyatwa offers incredibly high standards--for staff and patients." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Nov 81 p 1]

**WANKIE COAL SALES**--Wankie coal sales in October totalled 195 382 tonnes. Coke sales were 16 579 tonnes and breeze sales 95 tonnes. The number of working days in the month was 27. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 6 Nov 81 p 13]

**MEDIA CONFERENCE**--Bulawayo--Zimbabwe will take part in the third biennial meeting of the African Council on Communication Education to be held in Arusha, Tanzania next month. The ACCE is an umbrella organisation of 25 member institutions, founded in 1976 to coordinate the training of journalists on the continent. Its last meeting was held in Dakar in 1979. The Tanzania School of Journalism will host this year's meeting which is jointly sponsored by the Tanzanian government, the United States International Communication Agency, the International Organisation of Journalists and UNESCO. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Nov 81 p 3]

**TRADE DELEGATION SCHEDULED**--Prince Albert (above), brother of King Baudouin of the Belgians, and the Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr Robert Urban, heads a 40-man delegation of top businessmen from Belgium due to arrive in Zimbabwe at the end of the month. The Belgian Government, according to its Charge d'Affaires in Salisbury, Mr Dominique Struye, attaches great importance to this visit. Zimbabwe, he said, is the only country in Central and Southern Africa with any great potential, hence the interest of Belgian businessmen in the visit. "Zimbabwe is still an unknown quantity in Belgium because of the 15 years of isolation. So these businessmen are coming to see things for themselves," said Mr Struye. In the delegation are representatives of six leading banks--Banque Bruxelles Lambert, Banque Commerciale Zairoise, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Belgique, Banque Belgo-Zairoise, Kredietbank, and Societe Generale de Banque. Consultants, electrical contractors, shipping agents, engineers, civil engineers, metal manufacturers, textile manufacturers are also represented, as is Union Miniere. Union Miniere has a 5 percent interest in the Wankie Colliery Company Ltd and is part of the Societe Generale Group which in turn recently took control of Tanks Consolidated Investments Ltd. Tanks also has property and industrial interests in Zimbabwe. The delegation arrives in Salisbury on November 28 and leaves on December 2. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 1]

**RATIONING OF CHICKENS**--The poultry industry is slowly grinding to a halt because the Government will not allow an increase in the retail price of products says the general manager of Arbor Acres, Mr Peter Gaffee. The price of maize has gone up 54 percent since the beginning of the year and this constitutes about 70 percent of chicken feed. Mr Gaffee said all poultry producers are losing money and the industry will not survive unless the authorities see fit to grant an increase in the price of products. "There are not enough chickens available to sustain the market and they are being rationed," he said. Meanwhile, African butchers continue to be worried about the shortage of beef which has severely affected their businesses. The manager of Highfield "Take Your Pick Butchery", Mr Wilfred Chigumira, said that for three weeks now they had not been supplied with liver. However, he described the situation as not being too bad. Mr C. Mataure of Mwayera Bazaar, also of Highfield preferred to be uncommittal at this stage since the Government had reduced supplies of meat by another 10 percent last week. When the effects of this are felt it will determine the road butchers are taking, he said. A spokesman for Pfugari Butchery in Angwa Street said it was up to the Government to do something about their plight of which they are very much aware. None of the butchers interviewed had laid off any workers, but all complained they were losing money. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 1]



**FORESTRY TEAM**--A forestry delegation left Salisbury on Monday on a familiarisation visit to Sweden. Mr Phillip Hayter, manager of the Timber Promotion Council, said the five-man delegation will be touring the Swedish forestry industry, for two weeks. "We hope to strengthen the links between the industry in our two countries," he said. Mr Bo Heineback, Sweden's ambassador to Zimbabwe, said the delegation had been invited by various Swedish forestry companies and the Swedish Trade Council. He added that forests covered nearly 60 percent of his country and the industry was highly developed. Considerable interest had been expressed in developing co-operation in the forestry industry, and the delegation would not only look at potential equipment but also Swedish research and training facilities. Mr Heineback said Zimbabwe was aware of the danger of depleting its forests and the need for replanting, and in this area Swedish techniques could be of assistance. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 7]

**STATE BUYS FARMLAND**--Bulawayo. More than 20,000 ha of farming land in the Inyanga district has been acquired by the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development. A spokesman for Inyanga Rural Council confirmed yesterday the Government's acquisition of five estates. A spokesman for the ministry said yesterday: "The land at Inyanga has been acquired for resettlement purposes although it will not be used for such as yet." The farms purchased are the Rathbeg estate (1,342 ha); Rattray estate (1,767 ha); Emsworth estate (1,536 ha). All are registered in the name of Southfields Estates (Pvt.) Ltd. Two further pieces involved are Bannockburn North (14,466 ha), registered in the name of Mr Wessel Johannes Oosthuizen and the remaining extent of Aberdeen (1,185 ha), registered in the name of Samarani Estates (Pvt.) Ltd. All the farm acquisitions were gazetted two weeks ago under the Rural Land Act. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 3]

**ILO TRAINING PLAN**--A major training programme for labour officers and trade union leaders is to be launched by the International Labour Organisation in Zimbabwe next year. In an interview in Salisbury yesterday, the organisation's Lusaka-based regional labour and education adviser, Mr Morris Mulima, said the training programme would be for three years and would involve a series of training courses organised in the six major Zimbabwean towns and cities. "It will probably be the biggest programme we have undertaken in Africa," Mr Mulima said. The Ministry of Labour and Social Services, with whose co-operation the programme would be undertaken, was already working on identifying areas of training, he said. "However, I cannot tell you at this time who is going to fund the programme and how much it is going to cost, but we have talked to a number of possible agencies that might give some assistance and as they have all shown a very great deal of interest, I am quite sure we'll get the money," Mr Mulima said. Since his arrival in Zimbabwe, Mr Mulima has held discussions with Government officials, labour leaders and employers' organisations to familiarise himself with local labour problems and thinking and has also briefed them on what the ILO is doing in other countries. Mr Mulima leaves Salisbury today for Bulawayo. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 11]

**RAIL COMPUTER MODERNISED**--Bulawayo--The National Railways of Zimbabwe is to spend \$600,000 updating its computer. A spokesman for the railways said yesterday: "The money will come from the budget account (capital) and the up-dated machine should be completed by June next year." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 3]

COMPUTER DEVELOPMENT--The Zambian computer industry is ahead of Zimbabwe's because it has the advantage of free trade which was not available here, according to market support manager Mr Alan Cockle of ICL Central Africa Ltd. Mr Cockle, who recently returned from a week's business visit to Zambia, said there was a lot more logical flow of computer development in that country. However, Zimbabwe's computers were more evenly spread out because there are many small companies using them, while in Zambia, there is a sharp difference between the big companies which dominate the computer industry, and the small ones which hardly use any at all. Mr Cockle was in Zambia to advise ICL there on improving communications with the public, commerce and industry. He found the business environment in the two countries similar where subsidiary businesses outside Salisbury and Lusaka felt cut-off from the main centres because of a lack of communication. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 1]

AID REQUIREMENTS--As the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, continues his visit to Romania reports so far received indicate that Zimbabwe and Romania have moved closer to each other. During [words indistinct] since he started a visit on Friday morning Comrade Mugabe has called for the implementation of a cooperation accord signed by representatives of the two countries in September last year. Comrade Mugabe told Romanian officials that the Zimbabwe Government needs assistance from Romania to enable it to carry out development projects. He suggested the formation of a joint commission to explore specific areas and implement an economic cooperation agreement between the two nations. Romania, which supported Zimbabwe's liberation struggle, is training a number of Zimbabweans in a number of fields, particularly in agriculture. The prime minister said he is pleased to have such assistance. Comrade Mugabe, who has already been to Yugoslavia, is expected to visit Bulgaria as well as Greece. The prime minister has also used the visit to spell out his views on a number of international issues. He told newsmen in Romania that developing nations need substantial aid from developed nations. Together with the Romanian leader, Comrade Ceausescu, Comrade Mugabe called for the withdrawal of medium-range missiles from both East and West Europe. [Text] [CA161210 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 15 Nov 81]

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